Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,130. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: FAIR, COLD.

In the stock market a short covering induced a rally. Money on call still 2 to 2½ per cent.

Wheat, 98⅛; corn, 29⅛; cotton, 7 11-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 8.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

The committee of the Board of Education agreed upon several school sites.—Page 9.

A philharmonic society has been organized in connection with Columbia University.—Page 5.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey yesterday appointed J. Franklin Fort as Law Judge of Essex County.—Page 3.

Arguments in the Fayerweather will case were begun before the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday.—Page 3.

The Brooklyn Board of Education has decided to build the proposed new High School in the Eastern District.—Page 9.

Sales of dry goods were held by Ellis Knapp & Co., Field, Chapman, and Fenner, and Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.—Page 3.

The new cruiser Brooklyn was placed in commission yesterday, the Philadelphia builders turning her over to her officers.—Page 3.

By the breaking of a hand rope in a Bennett Building elevator, six passengers had a fall of a little more than one story.—Page 9.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, while visiting her daughter at Stamford, Conn., fell and injured her head. She is still unable to leave her room.—Page 2.

Evangelist Moody issues an appeal to all churches to hold revival meetings. He says there is a great opportunity for successful religious work.—Page 9.

A first edition copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was sold for $395 at yesterday's auction of books in the Sewall collection. J. Sabin was the buyer.—Page 8.

Chairman Bynum of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy has called a conference of the party leaders to meet at Indianapolis, Dec. 10.

The Manhattan Railway Company voted yesterday to light the elevated cars with the Pintsch lamp, the kind of lamp used on the Broadway cable cars.—Page 9.

The Court of Appeals yesterday handed down a decision defining in part the kind of cases in which an appeal would lie from the findings of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court.—Page 5.

The Chippewa and Wisconsin Rivers are gorged with ice in Wisconsin, and are flooding the territory near their banks. Much property has already been destroyed, but no loss of life is yet reported.

The policy of Mayer Strong in regard to the public schools is shown in a letter to several gentlemen interested in the subject, to be to maintain the system as the foremost in the country.—Page 9.

Charles Olsen, a waiter out of work, shot himself in the temple at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge during the twilight rush of persons to Brooklyn last night. He had 5 cents in his pocket.—Page 2.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, said yesterday that he had known for a month that a fund to bribe legislators in matters affecting the force was being collected. He had not been able to catch the leaders.—Page 9.

The members of the Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association concluded a two days' conference at the Hotel Waldorf last night by voting to dissolve what has been known as the trust. The reason was the "growth of outside competition.—Page 2.

The four-story building at 747 Broadway, occupied principally by Rothschild's Sons & Co., manufacturers of bar fixtures, was burned last night. The loss was $125,000 to building and contents. Two firemen were hurt.

Ex-Consul General Ramon O. Williams, who was Gen. Lee's predecessor in Havana, returned from Europe and made a statement of his reasons for resigning. He said his interference in behalf of Americans created ill feeling among Spanish officials.—Page 5.

A brother of Senator Cannon of Utah was pelted with eggs yesterday by his fellow-students in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Mr. Cannon conformed to a Faculty order against which the other students rebelled.

Frank L. Dyer, a son of Capt. Dyer of the Twelfth Precinct, Brooklyn, lies seriously ill at his home, 288 McDonough Street, as a result of a football game he played in about ten days ago. He was so badly injured that he will never again play the game.

Senator Raines said yesterday that he did not believe the police were responsible for illicit selling. They had done all in their power to enforce the law. This was after President Roosevelt and Chief Conlin had testified before the special Senate committee inquiring into the workings of the liquor-tax law.—Page 9.

The Directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Directors of the Commercial Cable Company agreed yesterday upon a plan of still closer union, under which, with the approval of the stockholders the Commercial Cable Company shall take all the stock of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and give in exchange 4 per cent. bonds.—Page 9.

WANTS TO BE HANGED.

Colored Murderer Who Only Fears Acquittal.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—The trial of Albert Hence Downen, accused of murdering Joel T. Ashworth in this city last June, was begun to-day.

Downen admits the murder of Ashworth as well as one or two others in California. He also admits participation in stage robberies by the score.

The trial is an unusual one for the reason that the court, in a measure, is attempting to defend the prisoner. Downen entered a plea of guilty and asked to be sentenced to death without the formality of a trial. This the Judge refused to do and appointed counsel to defend him, stating that his admission of the crime without verification was not sufficient to convict him.

During the drawing of the jury to-day the prisoner did everything he could to antagonize his defense, and appeared more zealous than the prosecution for a verdict of murder in the first degree. When court adjourned to-night he said:

"The only thing I am afraid of is that they are getting a jury which will not convict me."

The Yale-Harvard Agreement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—The new Yale-Harvard athletic agreement assures an immediate resumption of the relations between the two universities. This means that Yale and Harvard will play baseball next Spring, that the crews will row, probably at New London, and that the two universities will have dual track games. It was stated to-day that the games would be held here instead of at Cambridge, although this was Yale's year to go to Cambridge for the games, which are held alternately in the two cities. This concession is made by Harvard to show her good feeling for her old rival.

THREATENED BY BIG FLOODS

WISCONSIN TOWNS ENDANGERED BY GORGED RIVERS.

Families Driven from Their Homes by the Rising Waters—No Loss of Life Yet Reported.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Chippewa River is gorged with ice and logs at twenty points to-night, and the backing up of the water is becoming alarming. At this point the water has crept up from the bridge to the Post Office, two blocks back from the river, and is now twenty-four feet above the low water mark. The Wisconsin Central tracks are covered with water two feet deep, and the road is using the Omaha tracks, the transfer being made at Eau Claire.

Duncan Creek, a tributary to the Chippewa River here, is also doing much damage, as the water is backing up in it from the main river. The Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company's mills and lumber yards are all under water, and every resident and business firm on River Street has moved out. The latest news is that an ice gorge is forming just below the falls. It is the opinion of well-posted river men that this will be the saving of the city; that it will scatter the water on the lowlands above the falls and give the water below a chance to recede.

At Flambeau Farm the river ran over its banks, destroying 300 head of live stock and ruining a dozen farms and buildings. It is feared the course of the river will be changed, throwing it directly on the town and completely inundating it. In that event, heavy loss of property and life cannot be averted. The bottom lands are covered with water and a great loss of stock has been reported by farmers.

There is much excitement in Chippewa Falls, but everything is orderly. About fifty families on the south side who were forced to move out of their houses were reported in want this evening, and relief was immediately dispatched. Some of these families had taken refuge in empty houses and were without food or warmth. Bridge Superintendent Callighan of the Wisconsin Central Road was instructed to blast out the gorge at the east, but he would not undertake the task. He said that all the dynamite manufactured could not budge it.

Eau Claire, fifteen miles south, is in the shadow of the gorge, which threatens to give way at any moment.

The gorge began at West Newton on the Mississippi, and gradually extended up the Chippewa. Since Friday it has reached Round Hill, three miles below Durand. The eighteen miles of the Chippewas below Round Hills is one field of packed ice, and the bottom land, over which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad track runs, is completely submerged.

As far as known, no lives have been lost, but those living on the Chippewa bottoms, at Durand, have been rescued with difficulty. Several families on the Buffalo County side were driven from their homes by the forming of a gorge at Plum Island. Scantily dressed, they waded through the ice to a high place on the railroad tracks, from which point they were rescued by a relief train from this place. Several of the party were badly frozen.

In making its way past the region where the flood is raging a train on the Wisconsin Central running from St. Paul to Chicago lost more than two hours. Finally it succeeded in reaching Irvine Station, a small place near Chippewa Falls. As far as a mile on every side of the town, including Irvine Station itself, the water has reached such a height that men and animals can no longer venture out with safety. From 700 to 1,000 men were at work, and the scene was dotted by lights of lanterns used in the work. It was decided by the residents that the use of dynamite might save their homes and the town from destruction. All night long, as often as possible, sticks of strong powder were exploded in the endeavor to break the ice gorge. Meanwhile wagons loaded with household goods and the portable possessions of residents were being hauled away to places of safety in the woods to the east of the city.

The flood in the Wisconsin River continues, and at Granite Heights, ten miles north of Wausau, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks are under water for some distance. This water is thinly sheeted with ice, which is not strong enough for transfer, and yet is thick enough to seriously impede any attempt to clear the tracks. No part of the track is yet washed out, but it is not considered safe to attempt to run through the water.

There is a total suspension of railway traffic on the Wabash and Durand section of the same road.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Chippewa River is jammed with ice in several places, from the Dells Sorting Works, just above Eau Claire, to Gravel Island, two miles from Chippewa Falls. The backwater at Chippewa is accumulating rapidly, flooding part of the town, and is up to 18 feet. Alarming reports are received as to the possibility of the ice jam breaking and precipitating a great mass of water on Eau Claire. About twenty miles of the Valley Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, south of Eau Claire, is under water and ice, and there have been no trains for three days.

On the lowlands below Durrand the rise was so rapid that many families had to flee in their nightrobes to places of safety and leave their all behind them. The suffering among the women and children was intense, and many are reported as having frozen feet and limbs. As a rule, those who could fled to the railroad track. There they built a fire and tried to protect themselves from the frosty winds until relief arrived.

An engine and coach sent out from Durrand gathered up about forty or fifty of these unfortunate people, but so fast was the water rising that the train had to go back to Durrand. It is thought that some of the people were not rescued by the rescuing party, and possibly may have perished. The bottoms are all under water, and the stock and produce are a complete loss. Dead domestic animals could be seen all about the neighborhood frozen stiff in the ice. In most of the homes were stored the Winter supplies, and these were all lost.

STEVEN'S POINT, Wis., Dec. 1.—The water in the Wisconsin River, at this place, has reached a point only three feet below the great high-water mark of 1881, when this town was flooded. At present the streets several blocks back from the slough which runs through the city, are flooded, and last night the people in the flooded districts carried all their goods from the cellars up stairs. Barns and outhouses were flooded, and the owners of stock were compelled to secure quarters for them on higher ground.

The water is over fifty feet above low-water mark, and, should it continue to rise, the lower parts of the town will be flooded. A dike was built a number of years ago for the protection of a large part of the residence portion of the city, but this has now fallen into disrepair, and, if the threatened flood comes, hundreds of families will be compelled to seek shelter on higher ground.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Wisconsin River is so high at Heights, a point a few miles north of this city, that it is impossible for trains to go any further than Wausau on account of the railroad track being flooded to the depth of eighteen inches. The water is the highest it has been in eight years.

A Severe Blizzard in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Reports from Texas state that a severe blizzard has been raging in portions of that State during the past forty-eight hours. At Houston, Victoria, and Eagle Pass, the heaviest snowstorm of recent years is raging. It is not thought that cattle will suffer very much.

THERE IS DOUBT OF HIS GUILT.

A Life Prisoner in Ohio Recommended for Pardon.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Isaac Smith of Pike County, a life prisoner with a record unparalleled in the annals of penal institutions, was recommended for pardon by the Board of Penitentiary Managers to-night.

Eight years ago Smith was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man named Skidmore. He was alleged to have gone over the country with a rifle in search of his victim, who was found dead in a wood. He was tried in Common Pleas, Circuit, and Supreme Courts, and in all had ten hearings. The evidence was purely circumstantial.

Smith protested his entire innocence throughout, and his case enlisted the sympathy of many prominent men. During Gov. Campbell's administration he was several times brought to the scaffold and the death warrant read to him. Even when the executioners bound him with straps and asked him whether he had anything to say, he vehemently asserted that he was innocent.

A year ago a woman confessed on her deathbed that she had killed Skidmore. The story lacked confirmation, and was hardly believed, but the crime was never satisfactorily fixed on Smith. He has been a good prisoner, always good-tempered and industrious, and the public will hardly criticise the board's action.

BISHOP BONACUM OVERRULED.

Metropolitan Ecclesiastical Court Decides Against Him on All Points.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 1.—The judgment of the Metropolitan Ecclesiastical Court of the Roman Church in the case of Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., against Fathers Fitzgerald and Murphy of his diocese was delivered to-day.

The court finds for the priests against the Bishop on every point in the appeal which was ordered by the propaganda at Rome, after Delegate Satolli had refused to grant one.

The Bishop is judged to have been actuated by sinister and vindictive motives to have published falsehoods and to have deceived Cardinal Satolli. The court declares null and void all the sentences of the Bishop—withdrawing the faculties of the defendant priests, sentencing them to do penance in Canada for contumacy, and condemning them generally.

The Bishop is condemned to pay the expenses of the exonerated priests and the costs of the trial, to pay Father Fitzgerald $875 and Father Murphy $325, as damages, and to withdraw the priests he sent to Tecumseh, Neb., where Father Murphy is rector of St. Ambrose Church, and to Auburn, Neb., where Father Fitzgerald is rector of St. Joseph's Church. The payments are ordered to be made to the court within thirty days. There is no appeal from the sentence pronounced.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOSES.

It Has Forfeited Lands in This City, the Court of Appeals Says.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought by Marie T. Uppington against Archbishop Corrigan, to secure title and possession of thirty-two lots of land at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Boston Avenue, New York City, valued at something more than $60,000.

Mary Hughes deeded the land to the late Archbishop Hughes in 1861, with the proviso that it should be consecrated and a Catholic church be built upon it within a reasonable time. The land lay idle until 1891, when suit was begun for a "violation of the condition subsequent." A small structure was built upon it at this time and dedicated as St. Peter's Church. The Supreme Court dismissed the suit, but the General Term ordered a new trial. That was decided in favor of Mrs. Uppington.

Archbishop Corrigan appealed. Mrs. Uppington is the owner of a half interest in the property.

EGGED BY FELLOW-STUDENTS.

Brother of Senator Cannon Maltreated in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—William Tenney Cannon, a student at the Jefferson Medical College and a brother of United States Senator Cannon of Utah, was egged to-day by his fellow-students.

Cannon's misadventure arose over the resentment of the students against a recent order of the Faculty, to which Cannon submitted. The Faculty ordered that, on and after to-day, all students would be required to show receipts for their tuition fees before entering a lecture room.

The students took exception to this order, and determined to show their resentment by remaining away from lectures. Cannon was the only student who conformed to the Faculty's regulation.

Hackensack Woman Killed by a Train

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. George Rider, sixty years old, was killed this afternoon at the Clinton Place crossing of the New Jersey and New York Railroad Mrs. Rider was the wife of a wealthy truck farmer of Rochelle Park. She was delivering vegetables from a wagon. The train struck the wagon in which she was crossing the railroad track, and she was thrown in front of the engine, which ground her to pieces.

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Idle Mills Are Starting All over the Country.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—With a view to aiding suspended industries on its system, the Illinois Central Railroad Company is receiving through its division and contracting freight agents information concerning idle factories, their capacity, line of product, and the territory in which the product is sold, the object being to encourage as far as possible a demand on its system for such products as can be manufactured on its lines.

Inquiry in Louisville revealed a state of prosperity that was surprising. Only two industries are suspended. One is the soap factory of Cornwall & Brother, and the other the Old Kentucky Paper Mill. The former has been idle three years and the other a year, and it is said both have suspended permanently. Nearly all the remaining industries are now running full time, especially the woolen mills, which, aside from whisky and tobacco, is one of the biggest industries of Louisville.

Though two new railroads have sought entrance to Louisville since then, the earnings of the Louisville Divisions of all railroads show an increase over every year since 1892, the banner year.

MEDIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—Fully 2,000 mill workers who were idle a month ago in Delaware County are now at work, with the prospect of steady employment through the Winter. The starting up of the Rhodes and the Riddle Mills was followed yesterday by the resumption of the big mill at Angora. It has been started under the management of an organized stock company, and 180 hands are at work. The mill was lit up and running last night for the first time in over a year.

Campbell's Mills, at Clifton Heights, are running fourteen hours a day, with many orders on hand, and Kershaw & Co.'s mills, at the same place, which were run but four days a week for many months, have resumed on full time, with every loom busy.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 1.—The Cooperative Company started up the Bellefonte glass plant, which has been idle six years, by making their first blow of glass to-day. One furnace of four pots will be operated at present. Many orders for glass have already been received.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 1.—The American Sheet Iron Mill, which has been idle for several weeks on account of dullness in trade, started up yesterday, with enough orders to keep running all Winter.

The 650 employes of the Standard Silk Mill, who have been working on short time for several months, went to work on full time to-day.

The knitting establishment of Seifert & Eltonheart, which has been idle several months, has been purchased by Carty & Souders, who commenced operations yesterday.

BESSEMER, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Tilden Mine, owned by the Penokee and Gogebic Development Company, resumed work this morning with nearly 300 men. It will mine about 1,000 tons of ore daily during the Winter.

IS MISS CARSON A FORGER?

She Is Accused by a Contractor of Gloucester County, N. J.

WOODBURY, N. P., Dec. 1.—Miss Judith Carson, who three years ago was the principal witness in the Ganz murder trial, was put on trial here to-day charged with forging the name of C. Allen Chattin, a contractor and builder of Gloucester County, to a note for $800.

The courtroom was crowded, owing to the prominence of the parties involved. Chattin denied having made the note. Under cross-examination he admitted the defendant had extorted money from him during the last five years. He had paid her sums aggregating $3,800. He further testified that the defendant had ruined him financially and in his domestic life, until, disgusted with his relations with her, they signed an agreement whereby she was not to demand any more money from him. Chattin swore he purchased household furnishings for the defendant, and that she visited him at his place of business. It was later shown that the defendant had used part of the money extorted from Chattin to buy a pool table for a man at Swedesborough. Among the interested listeners to this testimony was Chattin's wife. The case was unfinished.

Large Coroners' Bills for Queens.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 1.—The Queens County Supervisors will investigate the actions of various Coroners who have been presenting large bills for services. The bills for November will be held over until Jan. 1, and a special committee will take the matter in hand. It is said that the Coroners' expenses this year will amount to $30,000. The amount expended a few years ago was only $7,000. Supervisor Dunton says there might be some unlawful combination. The bills are said to be padded by short sessions and long-drawn hearings on cases.

Boston Brokers Suspend.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The suspension of the firm of Gage & Felton, bankers and brokers, at 30 Kilby Street, was announced on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. A. C. Burrage, formerly counsel for the firm, said that the firm probably owed $100,000. Both members of the firm have left the city. The cause of the failure, Mr. Burrage thought, was speculation, and as far as he knew the members of the firm have no assets.

Archbishop Corrigan to be a Witness.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—Justice Hall of the Queen's Bench has appointed L. W. Sicotte to go to New York to take evidence in the case of the Rev. Father Murphy, accused of obtaining $5,000 from J. J. Franklin of Toronto under false pretenses. The witnesses to be examined are Archbishop Corrigan, New York, and Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J.

District Attorney of Orange County.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Gov. Morton has appointed Abram Van Nest Powelson of Middletown District Attorney of Orange County, to succeed Michael H. Hirschberg, who has resigned the office, having been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court.

From Football to Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—George Woodruff, the celebrated coach of the University of Pennsylvania football teams, has resigned from that position to take up the practice of law.

A BIG FIRE ON BROADWAY

FOUR-STORY BUILDING AT 747 MENACED THE DISTRICT.

Rothschild's Sons & Co. Lose $75,000 in Bar Fixtures—Other Firms $50,000—Two Firemen Hurt.

A fire that in a comparatively short time caused a loss of about $125,000 blazed up at 7 o'clock last evening in the basement of the brick building at 747 Broadway. The four-story building was gutted, and the contents are apparently a total loss.

The building, which is an old one, stands on ground owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and is the property of a Boston estate, of which James M. Varnum is the executor. The first floor and cellar were occupied by the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bank and bar fixtures. Leo Goodman & Brother, manufacturers of neckwear, occupied the second and third floors, and on the top floor was Davis Garber, a photographer.

The building extends through the block to Mercer Street, and on that street is No. 306. Formerly it was known as 14 Nelson Place. Patrolman John Griffin saw the fire from the Mercer Street end and sent in an alarm, which brought only four engines.

By the time the firemen arrived the smoke was pouring from the basement on the Broadway end of the building, the heat having broken the glass with a report that sounded like explosions.

Second, Third, and Fourth Alarms.

Chief Bonner, who arrived with the first detachment, saw the danger of a disastrous fire, and he sent in a second alarm. The firemen were not long in getting to work, but the flames spread with such rapidity to the upper floors of the building that a third alarm was sent in, and then a fourth. The whole building was aflame, and the fire poured out from every window at both ends of the building and high into the air, through rents in the roof.

After the fourth alarm twenty-one engines and Water Tower No. 5 had streams directed on the burning building, but it was not until after 9 o'clock that the flames were under control.

The building to the north, 749 Broadway, was slightly damaged. The ground floor is occupied by the El Telegrafo cigar store and café, owned by Julius Hirsch. Several guests were in the café when the fire broke out. The place was slightly damaged by water.

The top floors of 749 are occupied by G. L. Nickelsburg & Co., manufacturers of neckwear. Several persons were at work in the place last night, and as soon as the fire was discovered the stock was removed so that it was only slightly damaged by smoke and water that ran through from the burning building.

The double building to the south, 743 and 745 Broadway, is occupied by E. V. Connett & Co., manufacturers of hats, and by Holzman Brothers, manufacturers of boys' suits. The cornice of the building caught fire, and for a time it looked as though the flames would spread through the building, but the firemen checked them before a great amount of damage had been done, and this was almost entirely from smoke and water.

The Largest Losers.

Rothschild's Sons & Co. will be the heaviest loser by the fire. A representative of the firm said that they had a large stock of bar fixtures on hand, made principally of mahogany, antique oak, and other expensive woods. Their loss will probably reach $75,000.

This is the busy season in the neckwear trade, manufacturers being busy preparing for the Spring and Summer trade. Goodman & Brother had an unusually large stock. They employed about seventy-five hands, principally women and girls. The stock is a total loss, which is estimated at about $25,000.

Davis Grober will lose much more than the intrinsic value of his stock, as he lost negatives and plates which cannot easily be replaced. Probably $5,000 will cover the actual loss. The damage to the building will not exceed $20,000.

Possible Cause of the Fire.

Fire Marshal O'Sullivan made a partial examination of the premises after the fire, but he was at a loss to determine the origin. He said he had made an examination of the building a few days ago, and regarded it as safe. The building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which is located in the basement about midway between Broadway and Mercer Street. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from this furnace to the woodwork, and once through the floor into the first story, it burned with a fierceness which for a time baffled the firemen.

Two firemen were injured, one seriously, while the fire was at its height, caused by losing control of a hose attached to Engine 20. Capt. Charles L. Kelly of Engine Company No. 20 was knocked down and two of his ribs on the right side were broken. He also received severe contusions on the body, and it was feared that his back was injured. Fireman John J. Smedler of the same company also received severe bruises on the body. The injured men were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Broadway cable cars were blocked about three hours by the fire.

MR. BELMONT'S INITIATION.

He Is to Become a Member of St. John's Lodge of Masons in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1.—Oliver H. P. Belmont is to be made a Mason in St. John's Lodge of this city. It is the oldest Masonic body in this jurisdiction, and a number of Summer residents are affiliated with the lodge. Mr. Belmont came to Newport Monday afternoon, and took the first degree that evening. He is to return here early in January for the two other degrees, which will make him a Master Mason, which he desires to become before going abroad.

Joseph W. Gibson, a humble citizen and a gardener, presided while Mr. Belmont was initiated, and among those present were Congressman Bull, Col. Reginald Norman, and Postmaster Young. Mr. Belmont was late in rising to-day, so he lost the train to New York. His valet caught it, though, and went off without his master.

Canadian Bank Dividends.

TORONTO, Dec. 1.—Over a million dollars was disbursed by the Canadian banks to shareholders to-day. The banks doing business in Ontario and Quebec have all declared dividends, the total amount of which is in the neighborhood of $1,850,000.

GEN. DIAZ INAUGURATED.

He Takes Oath as President of Mexico for the Fifth Time.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who was first elected to the Presidency of Mexico in 1876, and under whose successive administrations the country has attained a prosperity never before achieved, was inaugurated to-day for the fifth time. The oath of office was administered with much ceremony, and the event was made the occasion of general rejoicing.

All the representatives here of foreign powers were present, as was also a large number of military and civil officers from the various States. The city was handsomely decorated, the military and other bands furnishing music, and to-night there was a general illumination. It is known that there will be no change in the policy heretofore followed by President Diaz.

The Government has given permission to the San José Land and Colonization Company of Kansas City to introduce fifty families of Armenians, now in New York, as colonists of land in the State of Tamaulipas. The Government has declared void A. K. Owens's colonization concession of land at Topolobampo. Under this concession Mr. Owens, from first to last, brought fully fifteen hundred Americans to the colony; but owing to the impracticable nature of his cooperative scheme, anticipating Bellamy's "Looking Backward," complete failure resulted, and many individuals suffered much hardship.

CHICAGO TUNNELS TOO HIGH.

Shipping Said to be Much Injured—Lowering Favored and Opposed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Engineers and others are convinced that in order to preserve the lake commerce of Chicago all the tunnels under the river now used by street railway must be lowered. Last month over twenty vessels were stranded over the tunnels, causing many hours' delay and much loss of money.

Vessel men say that the tunnels are ruining navigation, and that the tunnels must be lowered. They are collecting evidence to influence the Government to make the necessary changes.

There is not water enough in the river to float large craft, and it is not thought that the opening of the drainage canal will materially improve this condition.

The representatives of the street railway companies using these tunnels exclusively say they are not to blame, and that they will not pay for the change in grade. In fact, it is intimated that they will fight the change, which would cause a great loss to their business.

The Chicago River Improvement Association has held a meeting on the subject, and President Dunham has declared that the change must be made if the city does not wish to lose its trade.

AMERICANS WANT THE WORK.

They Drive Italians from a Reservoir Site in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—There was a rush to the site of the new reservoir to be built for this city, to-day, by men seeking work. In the crowd were about 100 Americans and about 75 Italians.

The Italians clamored for work, and it looked as though they would obtain the employment so badly needed by many of the Americans. Finally, the Americans combined and ordered the Italians away from the place. The Italians refused to go, and the Americans made a demonstration of force. The Italians drew knives, but seeing they were outnumbered ran away.

A BRITISH BARK WRECKED.

It Is Feared that a Serious Loss of Life Has Occurred.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Advices from Plymouth, capital of Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands, reports the loss on that coast of the British bark Grecian, Capt. Haigh, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, for London. It is feared that the wreck of the vessel was attended with serious loss of life.

The Grecian was an iron vessel of 1,272 tons. She was built at Greenock in 1868 by Scott & Co., and was owned by J. Nourse. Her hailing port was London. She was 223 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold.

Standard Plans at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Negotiations are being carried on with the Standard Oil Company, or interests closely allied to it, for the purchase of the Canal and Dock Company's property and large tracts adjoining it on the lake shore. The deal, if carried through, it is estimated, will involve something like $400,000. The Standard Oil Company has extensive works at Whiting, Ind., and the theory is that it is the intention to make South Chicago a lake distributing point for the Northwest for oil and a receiving point for iron ore from the mines on the Mesaba range.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for today are fair and no change in temperature.

The barometer has risen slowly from New England westward over the lake region, and fallen in all other districts; it is highest over North Dakota and lowest over Florida. It is colder in the Atlantic coast districts, and warmer in the central valleys and in the Rocky Mountain regions. Rain continues on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the weather is cloudy in the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Generally fair weather prevails throughout the Northern and Western States. Generally fair weather will continue from New England and the Middle Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi. Light local snows may occur in the lake region, and threatening weather, with rain, will continue near the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts. The temperature will rise in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	30	25	27
6 A. M.	30	25	27
9 A. M.	32	27	27
12 M.	38	32	31
4 P. M.	42	31	30
6 P. M.	42	29	30
9 P. M.	43	25	28
12 P. M.	44	24	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1895	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

WORK FOR MONEY REFORM

DELIBERATIONS OF THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

General Sentiment Favoring Bringing Pressure to Bear on Congress—A Greater Conference to be Held Next Month.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—The monetary conference to-day between representatives of Boards of Trade and other commercial and business organizations of the cities of the central Western States was characterized by great interest, and without exception the representatives testified to the importance of the results to be obtained and the necessity of business-like methods to be pursued to that end.

There early developed a disposition to ignore all organizations that did not proceed on the theory that the general convention should address itself directly to the members of Congress, and through them bring about those substantial reforms in the currency that are essential to securing and maintaining the prosperity of the country. As a result, the delegates appeared to think that drastic remedies must be applied, and that "tinkering" with the currency laws would be worse than no action at all, as partial remedies would prove unsatisfactory and bring up the same questions in another four years that forced themselves to the front in the last campaign.

The sentiment in favor of calling a general meeting to consider currency reform was unanimous, as also was the sentiment in favor of holding it at the place subsequently selected, but the time evoked some discussion, and the question of representation proved one upon which the delegates were divided, many of them believing that the larger the body the better would be its effect upon Congress, while others contended that small representation, as to numbers, but large in relation to sections, would be equally effective.

The following commercial bodies were represented by delegates: Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Columbus Board of Trade, Detroit Board of Trade, Des Moines Commercial Exchange, Grand Rapids Board of Trade, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis Commercial Club, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis Board of Trade, Omaha Board of Trade, and Peoria Board of Trade.

Called to Order.

President Justus C. Adams of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, called the meeting to order. In his address, he referred to the importance of the subject which the meeting had been called to consider. He referred to the recent Presidential campaign, and declared that the people of the United States had declared in unmistakable terms that they wanted a stable, reliable, and unchanging purchasing medium, and that all classes were interested in the work before Congress that this end might be accomplished. He said, in part:

"Within the past thirty days the people of this country have shown that they are unalterably opposed to a cheap and fluctuating dollar of uncertain value. We must not take this overwhelming expression of the people as a final and complete settlement of the question involved, nor as an unquestioned acceptance of our present monetary system, but rather as a protest against a step backward. Between the lines of the returns of the recent election there is shown a pronounced public sentiment favoring currency reform with an evident purpose on the part of the conservative and reflective man to examine into our National finances and remove, with the least possible delay, whatever weaknesses or defects may appear.

"Different views are entertained as to methods of procedure and details of plans in the manner of currency revision, but after our grievous and costly experience we are forced to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the Government must either discontinue the banking business, with its expensive and complicated system, or go into it on a broader, better defined, and more comprehensive scale. The game is not worth the candle. The burden is too heavy to be safely borne, and no individual corporation or Government can conduct business on a safe and sound basis which has demand notes calling for millions of dollars in existence and circulation, which notes are liable in a period of stringency and panic to be brought to the counter for redemption, and when so redeemed are reissued, thus acting as a standing menace to the Government reserve and a continual threat to the trade and business of the country, causing disturbance and unsettled values of every character."

Continuing, he said that it was for the coming conference to determine the best course to pursue to supply some legislation that would provide a sound, uniform, and elastic currency, whether it be of gold, silver, or paper.

"Our lawmakers will conquer their timidity when sentiment is crystallized and given definite shape by the commercial bodies and business men of the Nation," he concluded.

Stannard Made Chairman.

Ex-Gov. Stannard of Missouri was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting, and on accepting spoke briefly regarding the object that had brought the delegates together.

Ex-Attorney General Miller read a speech on the question of the currency. Mr. Miller was followed by John R. Wilson of this city, who made an argument in favor of placing the finances of the country in charge of a commission on finance. He cited the usage of other nations in this respect.

A resolution was introduced providing for holding a general conference. This was discussed, and a number of suggestions were offered by way of amendments. The resolution provided for representation from cities of 8,000 and over, and George G. Tanner of this city offered an amendment for a representation of one delegate from cities of 8,000, two delegates from cities of 10,000, and so on, up to eight delegates for cities of 400,000 and over, providing for a convention of 1,251 delegates.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati said that what was done must be done with a view to influencing Congress, and he was opposed to cutting down the representation. He declared that the currency system of the country could not be changed without changing the banking system, and when the question was opened Congress must go to the bottom of it. The banking system, like the greenbacks, Mr. Ingalls said, was a war measure, but a change in one must go hand in hand with the change in the other.

On suggestion a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, and after a few moments' absence it reported in favor

of holding a general conference or convention, and also in favor of appointing a committee to fix the basis of representation and provide the details of the meeting.

The meeting then, by unanimous vote, selected Jan. 5 as the time and Indianapolis as the place for holding the general conference.

A Commission Favored.

P. B. Weare of Chicago believed that the appointment by the President of a finance commission would be a long step toward securing a stable currency. He said:

"I think the best thing is to call a National Convention of business men to take up and discuss the question of our finances and petition the President of the United States to appoint a commission of experienced financial men, with power to investigate all up-to-date systems of finance in other parts of the world. These men should make such recommendations as they think best, after having made such investigations. They should be chosen regardless of party, and only with a view to their fitness to meet the questions that will confront them. I look upon this meeting here to-day as a primary to call out discussion and get expressions of opinion. It is necessary that we should have a settled and fixed financial policy."

William Dickinson was likewise in favor of a monetary commission. On this subject he said: "I have fallen in with the idea expressed in the call issued for this meeting that a movement should be made to look into the appointment by the President, under authority of Congress, of a monetary commission of men able in financial and business lines, together with some able theorists on financial questions. The commission should take time enough and investigate far enough to formulate some plan for our currency system. It should have such plans put into shape for a bill and press such bill upon the attention of Congress. That is my idea in a nutshell. Exactly how to go about it in detail I am not now prepared to say."

A committee appointed to arrange the details for the general convention fixed the basis of representation on the lines suggested by George G. Tanner of this city, and the meeting of Jan. 5 will consist of about 1,250 delegates, the local committee being empowered to invite delegates from cities of a population under 8,000 when, in its judgment, it is advisable to do so.

WHERE APPEALS WILL LIE.

A decision Affecting Thousands of Litigants.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—A decision of interest to every lawyer and thousands of litigants in the State was handed down by the Court of Appeals to-day. In a measure, the decision determines what appeals from decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will be heard by the Court of Appeals.

Applications had been made to the Court of Appeals to hear appeals from decisions of the General Term in the personal-injury cases of Sciolina vs. the Erie Preserving Company, Stiver vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, and Niendorff vs. The Manhattan Railway Company.

The court handed down a decision to-day, denying the applications. Chief Judge Andrews wrote the opinion, in which all of the other Judges concur. Judge Andrews said, in part:

"The three cases are actions brought to recover damages for personal injury caused by negligence, in each of which a verdict was recovered, and the several judgments entered thereon have been affirmed on appeal, by unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the departments, respectively, in which the cases were pending. After such affirmance, application was made, in behalf of the respective defendants, to the proper Appellate Division, for a certificate certifying that, in its opinion, a question of law was involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and in each case the application was denied. The respective defendants have now applied to me, under Sub. 2 of Section 191 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by Chapter 559 of the laws of 1895, for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals. I am of the opinion that these applications should be denied.

"In my judgment the mere existence of errors in rulings on the trial, to the prejudice of the appellant, does not alone warrant the granting of a certificate. Where the questions have a public aspect, then different considerations apply. I can very well understand that where the supposed error relates to a question of constitutional law, or the construction of a statute, or where the point is one upon which there is a conflict of decisions between different appellate divisions, or where it relates to a principle of law or a question of evidence, which, if permitted to pass uncorrected, will be likely to introduce confusion into the body of the law from the frequent recurrence of occasions where the same question will come up, that in these and, perhaps, similar cases, the public interests and the interests of jurisprudence would justify, and, perhaps, require, the granting of a certificate.

"But, without undertaking to anticipate all the cases where this power should be exercised, I deny the present applications, on the ground that, assuming that errors may have been committed, they are not such as, in my opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, because they affect at most only the parties to the respective litigations, and do not fall within the general clauses above stated, and that the mere fact that the appellate division may have erred, (which I do not decide,) is not alone a sufficient reason for taking from these courts their general character as final appellate jurisdictions in the cases specified in the amendment in question."

TRAFFIC IN MORGUE BODIES.

Carried on for Years, Mr. Croft Says—Keeper White Arrested.

Albert N. White, Keeper of the Morgue, who is under suspension, accused of having sold a body illegally, was arrested yesterday evening and locked up at Police Headquarters. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Court, after Charities Commissioner Croft and Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital had laid before Corporation Counsel Scott the evidence they had against Mr. White.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau said last night that White would be arraigned in the Centre Street Court at 11 o'clock this morning.

The specific charge against the Morgue keeper was that he sold from the Morgue the body of Rosie Klein, but it was also said that two other bodies that had been disposed of had not been accounted for to the Bellevue authorities.

Commissioner Croft said last night that in the early part of this year a suspicion arose that an extensive traffic in bodies received at the Morgue had been carried on for years.

"Positive proof," he said, "was difficult to get, as various officials in Bellevue Hospital and the Morgue worked together in the scheme. Morgue Keeper White was the suspected party. He is a veteran, and so we could not suspend him until the evidence against him was positive.

"When Superintendent Murphy was placed in charge of Bellevue he helped us a great deal, but it took a long time to trace the bodies as having been taken from the Morgue without proper authority.

"The traffic in bodies having been proved to our satisfaction, Keeper White was suspended. Then we continued the investigation. Certain parties came forward at once and told us about the illegal traffic.

"We got possession Monday night of three checks alleged to have been given to White for bodies for purposes of dissection, and evidence was obtained to show that the illegal sale of bodies had assumed enormous proportions, and that many thousands of dollars had been annually paid for them.

"Further investigation may involve others and show how White, drawing a salary of $700 a year for twenty-six years, is now the owner of two houses worth $65,000."

Calculated to Save Money.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department has written a letter to Mayor Strong, as Chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission, in reference to the establishment of a stable in the Seventh Street Cleaning District, west of Central Park. Alderman Olcott and several west-side residents have opposed the establishment of such a stable. Col. Waring in his letter says that the stable is a matter of necessity and that it will save in the cost of hiring horses fully $6,800 per year.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been shortened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 40 minutes.—Adv.

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Most for your money and save needless expenses now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent sickness, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

FUNERAL OF MR. STEINWAY

Arrangements Are Complete for the Services This Afternoon.

The final preparations for the funeral of the late William Steinway were completed last night.

The committee of the Liederkranz Society under whose direction the public services today will be held, has completed its arrangements. The private funeral services at the Steinway home, 26 Gramercy Park, will be very simple, consisting of a prayer and some remarks by Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity. At 11:45 a committee consisting of four ex-Presidents of the Liederkranz—Schubert Ellis, F. A. Ringler, Richard H. Adams, and Julius Hoffman—will go to the house and assume the charge of the body.

The body will be taken to Liederkranz Hall, East Fifty-eighth Street. There it will be placed in the concert room and will lie in state on a black velvet bier. Immediately after the arrival, the Steinway employes will view the body. The services will begin at 1 o'clock, and are announced to be as follows:

Funeral March.....Beethoven
Orchestra.
Address.....Carl Schurz
Requiem—Soprano solo, Mme. Blauvelt-Smith, assisted by Liederkranz Chorus.
Address.....Julius Hoffman
Funeral Song—Mme. Emma Eames-Story, Mlle. Olitzka, and Edouard de Reszke.
Prayer.....The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton
Funeral March.....Chopin
Orchestra.

Immediately after the services the body will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it will be buried in the family mausoleum.

The announcement of the death of William Steinway has brought to his family an avalanche of letters, telegrams, cablegrams, and cards of condolence from every direction. At the Steinway home last night, Louis Von Bernuth, the son-in-law of the dead man, said: "The family knew that Mr. Steinway had friends, but they had no idea of the vast number of them, as shown by the messages of sorrow and condolence. So many of them have there been that we have been forced to have the mail delivered at Steinway Hall. These expressions are most comforting to the family at this time."

At Liederkranz Hall last night decorators were at work draping the entrance, hall, and concert room for the funeral. The decorations will be entirely of unrelieved black, covering one end and partially the sides of the room. The bier will rest in the centre, around which chairs will be placed, allowing, however, a passageway for those viewing the body.

The floral decorations will consist of palms, wreaths, and a number of floral pieces, presented by various organizations in which Mr. Steinway was interested. The Liederkranz will give a magnificent floral lyre, and the Ladies' Association of the society will present a broken floral column, surrounded by a wreath of violets, the base of which will be a bank of cut roses.

Various organizations of which Mr. Steinway was a member met yesterday and passed resolutions of condolence and appointed committees to attend the funeral. The American Piano Manufacturers' Association will attend in a body. The directors of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, also passed resolutions. The Advisory Committee of the German-American Reform Union met yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee to attend, besides passing resolutions. President Howard of the Press Club appointed a committee of four to represent the club. The Ladies' Association of the Liederkranz met also, and drafted resolutions.

It was not positively known at a late hour whether Mayor Strong and S. S. Sanford, Professor of Music at Yale College, would act as pall bearers, but the following will serve: Oswald Ottendorfer, Richard H. Adams, Theodore Rogers, Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, of which the deceased was a member; Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank; George Hoffman, Dr. Barnum Scharlau, George W. Cotterill, General Consul A. Feigel, and Dr. W. Mason.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

List of the Arrivals and Departures at This Port Yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on European steamships were the following:

Red Star Line steamship Southwark, from Antwerp—Mrs. W. D. Palmer, Edmond van der Meer, F. Alsing, F. L. Hegh, and Capt. A. Schellin.

North German Lloyd Line steamship Werra, from Genoa and Gibraltar—C. I. Alton, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Boyd, John Downes, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McIntyre, the Very Rev. P. R. Mayer, the Rev. William L. Penny, Mgr. Seton, W. M. Paxton, and R. O. Williams.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Palatia, from Hamburg—Saul Frankel, Richard Levy, C. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stolberg, and Carl Claus.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on European steamships are the following:

White Star Line steamship Teutonic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Boucicault, the Very Rev. W. P. Dundon, Mr. and Mrs. William G Ilman, F. C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howell, Eugene Kelly, Edmund Kelly, Gouverneur Kortright, W. P. Lyman, the Rev. Alexander McMillan, W. G. Munson, James Otis, the Rev. and Mrs. D. Somerville, R. W. Southern, Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Don Pedro Velez.

American Line steamship St. Paul, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burke, Mrs. C. S. Choate, the Misses Choate, Arthur Churchill, T. A. Cook, the Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Drees, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. D'Aubigne, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Laffan, Mrs. Hamilton McLean, the Misses McLean, James P. McDonald, Charles W. Parkhurst, J. L. Spicer, George Sloan, Davis Vail, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Woodbury, E. P. Woodbury, and Samuel Zucker.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

PREDICTIONS VERIFIED

By the present attitude of carpet mills, They will only resume work at a vast increase in prices. We shrewdly prepared for this by acquiring a large stock when prices were at bottom figures, and now offer you exceptional bargains.

BEST ALL WOOL INGRAIN—50 cts. per Yard.

With "Long Credit" at command, what reasoning person will hesitate?

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES—Clocks, Lamps, Pictures, etc., at Lowest Prices.

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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

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END OF THE NAIL TRUST

MANUFACTURERS VOTE TO DISSOLVE THE ASSOCIATION.

The Reason Officially Stated Is "Outside Competition"—Wire Nails Lower than Ever.

After a two days' discussion of the situation, the members of the Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association voted yesterday to dissolve the organization.

Secret sessions have been held at the Waldorf Hotel, and at the outset it was thought possible that the combination would be maintained on somewhat different lines. The complete demoralization of the nail market, however, prompted a majority of the members of the association to favor an immediate abandonment of their agreement to hold prices up.

More than a score of concerns were represented at the conferences just closed, including the Consolidated Steel Wire Company of Chicago, the New Castle Wire Nail Company of New Castle, Penn.; the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company of Pittsburg, the H. P. Nail Company of Cleveland, the Salem Wire Nail Company of Salem, Ohio; Fuller Brothers of New York, and the Pittsburg Wire Company. John H. Park of Boston, the Treasurer and Commissioner of the association, was present, as was the President, S. H. Chisholm of Cleveland.

Mr. Parks issued a statement last evening, in which he said: "The present abandonment of this combination is not due to any adventitious conditions in the organization or to any internal differences or shortcomings, but solely to the large growth of outside competition which has sprung up within the last few months. We do not think it would be good business to continue longer a policy which is increasing competition so rapidly.

"The nail manufacturers of the United States have facilities for production which, when employed full time, will turn out about four times as many nails as the country requires. A good many nails are being exported, but even these, in addition to the domestic consumption, will not begin to absorb the possible product of the American manufacturers.

"As a consequence, the nail manufacturing business, up to the date of the present organization, had long been known as one of the most unprofitable industries in the iron and steel line. Without an organization there is no profit in the business."

As a result of the dissolution of the trust, low prices on nails will probably prevail for some time. A new card of "extras" was adopted by the manufacturers yesterday in order to conform, so far as possible, to the desires of the retail trade. Whether the manufacturers will get together again is extremely doubtful. Certainly it will be a long time before they can do so; and meanwhile the consumer will have the benefit of cheap nails, while the manufacturer will have to work for a small profit.

There are seven or eight large Western nail concerns, in each line of cut and wire nails, that for a long time prior to the formation of this association did from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the business. By operating their mills double turn and scaling costs to the lowest possible limit, they may obtain some profit on their outputs. There is little chance for the smaller manufacturers to cope successfully with them on an open market.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Organized by the Manufacturers in Indianapolis Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The window-glass manufacturers of the United States who have been in session at the Denison House for two days, completed their labors this evening. The result was the reorganization of both the old associations, that in the East to be called the Pittsburg Window Glass Company and that in the West the Western Glass Company. An ironclad agreement of great length was drawn up and signed by all the manufacturers present.

Each company has practically the same constitution, and it contemplates that all the members thereof shall turn over the products of their respective factories to the sales agent of the company, who shall sell the glass to jobbers and account to the factory for its price, reserving 5 per cent. for a general fund for the use of the association. At the end of each year this reserve fund is returned to the manufacturers according as they have contributed to it, or rather a portion of it, for the association always retains a certain amount from which fines and penalties can be taken.

The sales agent for the Eastern association will be located, as in the past, at Pittsburg, and that of the Western at Muncie. Each association has an Executive Committee, composed of its officers and five others, and each of these Executive Committees will appoint for its association four members of a joint Executive Committee of eight. This joint Executive Committee is clothed by the agreement with penalty power in making schedules of prices and in enforcing penalties for violation of the agreement, the chief crime in the calendar, of course, being the disposal of glass to anybody except through the sales agent of the association. Only four small factories in the West remain outside of the association, and only three in the East, so the members believe they have the window-glass market cowered up about as tight as it is possible to get it.

The Western company elected the following officers: President—J. G. Sayre; Vice President—J. E. Vandeventer; Treasurer—H. B. Smith; Secretary—L. S. Woodbridge. These officers and the following members compose the Executive Committee of the association: D. B. Cratty, Philip Matter, T. F. Hart, W. A. Corby, and A. K. Smith.

TO FIGHT THE RUBBER TRUST.

A Large New Plant Established in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—It is apparent that the Joseph Banigan Rubber Company is getting ready to engage in active operations at the plant on the premises of the Old Saxon Worsted Mill, on Valley Street, which, for several months, has been in the hands of contractors charged with commissions to remodel the old structure, and convert the comparatively new brick worsted mill into a rubber plant of extensive capacity. A deed of the property was placed on record to-day. At the office of the Secretary of State, articles of incorporation of "The Joseph Banigan Company" were filed to-day.

The incorporators named in the articles comprise Joseph Banigan, Walter S. Ballou, John J. Banigan, Edward R. Rice, and William B. Banigan. The capital stock of the corporation will be $1,000,000, with shares at $100. The purposes of the organization, as set forth in the articles of corporation, are the manufacturing, purchasing, and selling of boots and shoes and other goods of which rubber is a component part, together with the various materials entering into the manufacture thereof, and the acquiring and disposing of rights and privileges involved in such manufacturing. It is evident from all this that Mr. Banigan is to go into the rubber business in opposition to the Rubber Trust.

The new plant will probably start up about Jan. 1, and will employ about 1,000 hands.

Print Paper Trust Proposed.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Evening Transcript says: "Representatives of print paper manufacturing establishments in all parts of New England, and some from New York, are in Boston to-day to consider the plan to form a print paper trust, to control the output of that product. Meetings were held to-day in the offices of the different companies in this city, but the formation of the trust has not yet been consummated, and there is a bare possibility that at the last moment some of the powerful companies may prevent the consolidation."

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We claim to offer peculiar advantages to purchasers of BOYS' CLOTHING.

Among the reasons are:

Boys' Clothing bought here is bought of the makers—the best place as a rule to buy everything, and especially if the makers devote their entire attention to one line of business. Our tailors are Boys' Tailors—who know how to make the right kind of Boys' Clothes and work for no one else.

Material—best adapted for Boys' wear because it is selected expressly for Boys' Clothing, and tested chemically and by long exposure to the weather to prove that it is all wool and fast color. Satisfactory wear is guaranteed.

Perfect Fit—We have an assortment of sizes so complete that nearly every Boy can be correctly fitted—but if alterations are required, competent tailors are here to make them without extra charge. Our salesmen are instructed to see that every garment fits perfectly.

Returnable—Any garment can be returned and money refunded, if the customer so desires, whether there is any reason for it or not—the fact that it is not wanted is reason enough.

Price—Always as low as a good article can be produced. Nothing poor at any price.

Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, $4.85.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.00.
Long Pants Suits, $10.00 to $14.00.
Chinchilla Reefers, $5.00 to $9.00.
Overcoats, $7.50 to $16.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

PLATT HAS NOT SPOKEN.

Some Confusion Among Republicans About the Senatorship.

Members of the McKinley League, which is anti-Platt, said yesterday that Joseph H. Choate would be willing to become the next United States Senator if enough members of the Legislature to elect him were to give him their support. Members of the Republican organization, which is Mr. Platt's property, said that four members of the Legislature, or, at most, six, will oppose the ex-Senator from Tioga in caucus. The four are Senators Pavey of New York, Brush of Kings, Assemblyman Laimbeer of New York, and Robbins of Allegany, if he be invited to the caucus.

Some think that Senators Higgins of Cattaraugus and Mullin of Jefferson will support Mr. Choate in the caucus. This is extremely doubtful. Both Senators were in this city yesterday. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked them whom they proposed to support. They said they would determine that question about Jan. 17. The election of a Senator will be held Jan. 19.

President Addison B. Colvin of the Republican State League, Secretary Manchester, George W. Aldridge, the Sub-Executive Chairman, and E. A. McAlpin of the Executive Committee were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday conferring over the banquet they proposed to give in Albany to the Senator-elect on Jan. 26. They called on Mr. Platt, Mr. Platt is not pleased over the statements which name him as the guest of honor on this occasion. Mr. Colvin and his associates have been criticised by some Republicans for remarks which lead to the conclusion that they are going to give a dinner to Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt's friends say they ought to give the ex-Senator a surprise rather than a cut-and-dried affair, and ought not to have advertised their festivities. Mr. Colvin and his associates called on Mr. Platt yesterday. After the visit Mr. Colvin gave out a statement which is considered one of his best efforts. He said:

"The statement of various newspapers to the effect that this affair is being arranged with the understanding that ex-Senator Platt will be the guest of honor is unauthorized, and the visit of the committee to this gentleman was simply to secure his valuable advice as a party leader.

"As a friend of the league and its officers, and with the avowed desire to do anything in his power to assure the success of the banquet, ex-Senator Platt talked freely and gave much valuable advice.

"Mr. Platt gives out through the committee the interesting information that he has not as yet authorized any one to say that he will accept the United States Senatorship should it be tendered him; he is seriously weighing the proposition so universally urged upon him, and will take ample time to arrive at a conclusion which will be judicious and fair to all the various interests involved.

"The banquet arrangements are progressing very satisfactorily, and the committee will proceed on the original lines, feeling assured that the presence of the Senator-elect, who will be beyond question, an organization Republican will assure the success of their great undertaking."

AN OMINOUS BANQUET.

Thirteen Republican Assemblymen Sit Down Together.

Thirteen Republican Assemblymen from New York and Westchester dined together at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. There are thirteen from New York City, but one was absent, so the unlucky number sat about the table. They were Harvey T. Andrews, George C. Austin, Charles A. Adler, Patrick H. Murphy, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Richard Van Cott, Lawrence E. Brown, Douglas Matthewson, Robert Mazet, Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Richard Gileland, and James P. Degnan, from New York, and Richard S. Emmet, Jr., of Westchester.

When the dinner was first projected, Mr. Andrews objected to the thirteen guests. "We won't one of us be able to get a bill through this Winter if we dine in that fashion," he argued. There was a conference on the subject. The suggestion was made that as two of the Westchester Assemblymen had been voted for by portions of the annexed district, they might properly be invited. Mr. Austin, who had charge of arrangements, asked them to come. They accepted, and it seemed as if the "unlucky thirteen" difficulty had been disposed of.

But Francis E. Laimbeer did not attend the dinner, and Mr. Smith of Westchester was detained. So there were thirteen when Mr. Austin led the way to Parlor H of the hotel, where the dinner was served.

Mr. Andrews neglected to count the number at the beginning, and it was not until the birds were served that some one called his attention to the fact that there were thirteen. "We may not get a bill through this Winter," observed Mr. Andrews as he jabbed his fork into the reed bird, "but under the circumstances I'm in favor of giving this entire bill of fare its third reading." The dinner was a pleasant affair, designed to bring the Assemblymen-elect together, that they might "get acquainted."

BAY STATE MAYOR CHOSEN.

Results in Eleven of the Principal Cities.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 1.—Charles Francis Adams, second, (Dem.,) was to-day re-elected Mayor over Charles L. Hammond, (Rep.,) by 245 majority. The Republicans, however, elected seventeen of the twenty-three members of the City Council.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 1.—Charles S. Ashley, (Ind. Cit.,) was elected Mayor, defeating David L. Parker (Cit.) by 306 majority.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—John L. Mather (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 192 majority over H. P. Field, (Rep.)

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec.1.—Mayor Hawkins (Rep.) was re-elected over C. W. Wright (Dem.) by 386 majority.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 1.—Charles L. Barrett (non-partisan) was re-elected Mayor by a majority reduced from last year.

MALDEN, Mass., Dec. 1.—John E. Farnham, who has run for Mayor on the Independent ticket four times in the six years that organization has been in existence, today defeated Mayor Walker's re-election by a majority of 1,004.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mayor H. F. Rockwell (Citizens') was re-elected, defeating ex-Mayor Edgar S. Moulton (A. P. A.) by 1,250 majority.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 1.—George D. Eldridge, (Dem.,) was chosen Mayor by 258 majority over Alexander Grant, (Rep.,) the present incumbent.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mayor Henry E. Cobb was re-elected to-day without opposition, being indorsed by both the Republican and Citizens' Conventions.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 1.—John P. Feeney, (Dem.,) for Mayor, was elected over Elwyn G. Preston (Rep.) to-day by 7 votes.

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Republicans elected Charles P. Bond Mayor over Judge E. I. Smith (Dem.) by 511 plurality.

Republicans Carry Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 1.—The municipal election was held here to-day. The Democrats nominated "Farmer Jim" Martine, and the Republicans, Charles J. Fisk of the New York banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The Democrats raised the cry that they did not want a man for Mayor who was in the city nights and Sundays only. They Republicans carried the city, as they usually do, despite the strenuous efforts made to elect Martine.

Inspector Scharf's Story Denied.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.—The statement contained in the report of Chinese Inspector Scharf to the United States Government that the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad have acted in collusion with the United States officials at Malone, N. Y., in smuggling Chinese into the United States, is indignantly denied by the General Passenger Agent of that road, who states that the Canadian Pacific has no interest in getting Chinese into the United States.

Democrats Win in Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—At the charter election to-day the Democrats swept the city, and Richard A. M. Deeley was elected Mayor by 341 majority. Alexander R. Benson was elected City Treasurer and Clarence L. Macy Assessor. The Democrats elected their Aldermen in all five wards.

New Haven's Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—The entire Republican ticket is elected. The smallest majority was that of Farnsworth, (Rep.,) for Mayor, whose margin is 132.

CHAIRMAN HANNA IN CANTON.

Expected that an Important Conference Will Be Held There.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Chairman and Mrs. Hanna of Cleveland arrived in Canton at 1:08 o'clock this afternoon, and will be guests of Major and Mrs. McKinley for a few days previous to Mr. Hanna's departure for Washington.

It is expected that Mr. Hanna will hold an important conference with Major McKinley, and a number of influential party leaders are expected during Mr. Hanna's stay.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

„It is the laxative against Constipation and Congestions."

(Dr. E. Monin, Paris.)

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

BOY INJURED IN FOOTBALL

FRANK DYER HAD HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.

Weakness Developed Some Time After He Was Hurt—He Must Not Play Again—Rhue's Death Pronounced Accidental.

Frank L. Dyer of Brooklyn, a son of Capt. Dyer of the Twelfth Precinct, Brooklyn, who, until a week ago last Saturday, was one of the successful young football players in Brooklyn, was so badly injured in a game that he will never play football again. He is now ill at his father's house, 288 McDonough Street, suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs and other internal injuries.

Dyer was left tackle of the Hamiltons and a clever and successful player. During the game Saturday he was knocked down in a scrimmage, and, after lying unconscious for several hours, was taken home by his friends in a dazed condition. He was kept in for two or three days, but was determined not to stay in the house. On Thanksgiving Day he was out on the parade grounds watching the games, but did not take part, as he still felt too weak to play. Friday night he was taken suddenly with a severe hemorrhage, and so serious was his condition that Dr. Parker, who was called in, after prescribing for him, ordered him not to get up for a week. The boy, however, has disobeyed the injunction and persists in sitting up, although he cannot go out. The doctor fears another hemorrhage.

"You will have to give up football, Frank," Dr. Parker told him, "for if you play any more I shall not be responsible for you."

Young Dyer was greatly cast down upon hearing this, and protested in vain that he would be all right again in a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Dyer joined in their protests and the young man finally promised them he would give up the game for all time.

Last night at his home young Dyer, in telling of his injury, said that it resulted from a scrimmage. "You see," he said, "I was knocked so completely out that I hardly knew what occurred. But, as I remember it, it was like this: The Hamiltons and Pacifics were playing. I was left tackle, and the Pacific's full back—Ribbon, I think his name is—grabbed the ball and came down for me like a ton of brick, with the men after him. We collided, the whole crowd piled on top of me, and then I lost consciousness.

"The next thing I knew I was lying on a table in the Superintendent's room with a doctor leaning over me. One of the Pacifics' men was injured, too, and he was lying there with me. It's the last game for me. Yes, I rather think it should be stopped by law, because a fellow don't like to think he is afraid of hurting himself in any game, and he takes big risks.

"I won't die, as many of my friends seem to think, but I was a pretty sick man for a week or so, and the doctor will not permit me ever to play again."

SUICIDE AT BRIDGE ENTRANCE.

Charles Olsen Chose a Crowded Hour to Seek Death.

If Charles Olsen desired to lend dramatic effect to his attempted suicide he could not have picked a better time or place than he did when he shot himself through the right temple at the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge about 5:30 o'clock last evening.

The entrance to the bridge was crowded at the time with men and women hurrying to their homes across the river, and the report of the pistol shot caused great excitement among the people on their way to the cars. The man was in the midst of a crowd when he raised the pistol to his head and fired. He dropped to the ground without a groan.

Some of the women screamed, but, as one of the policemen said afterward, "The majority of them behaved well." Sergt. Phillips and Policeman John Goss of the bridge squad were standing at the telephone box about forty feet from Olsen when the shot was fired. They turned just in time to see the man fall. When they reached his side blood was gushing from the hole which the bullet had made in his head. Men and women crowded about the prostrate form, wondered who he could be, and then passed on to catch their train.

The man had not acted strangely, and no one had paid any attention to him until the pistol shot was heard. The weapon was clutched firmly in his right hand as he fell.

Olsen was carried to a waiting room on the north side of the entrance, which has been provided for such an emergency as this. When he reached the room he regained consciousness sufficiently to give his name, and when he was asked where he lived, he could only answer: "Concord Street." Then he would ask, "Who shot me?"

Olsen was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and it was subsequently learned that he lived at 80 Concord Street, Brooklyn. He had been a waiter in a restaurant in this city, but had recently lost his position. He was last seen at the house Sunday night, when he seemed to be in the best of spirits. It was suggested that he might have had some trouble with a young woman with whom he had been keeping company.

Olsen was twenty years old, and came to this country from Sweden about four years ago. His recovery is doubtful. He had 5 cents in his pocket.

RHUE'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Coroner's Inquest Brings Out Nothing New—Young Van Kirk's Story.

Coroner Coombs and a jury of twelve, in Brooklyn, held an inquest last night to inquire into the cause of the death of Walter L. Rhue, who was killed in a football game Thanksgiving Day at Prospect Park, between the Senecas and the Manual Training School eleven.

J. Phelps Van Kirk, who ran into Rhue, was the principal witness. He told the story of the accident substantially as it has been told before. The teams tackled, and Rhue was knocked down by him in the rush. Young Van Kirk is a bright-looking boy, and created an excellent impression on the jurors.

The room was crowded, among the spectators being the members of the opposing teams, the students of the Manual Training School, and Van Kirk's mother and sisters. Several witnesses corroborated Van Kirk's story, and declared that he was in nowise to blame, the accident being one likely to occur any time in football. The jury took about one minute to decide that no blame was attached to Van Kirk. The verdict was that "Walter L. Rhue came to his death from hemorrhage of the medulla and oedema of the lungs," and that his death was accidental.

MRS. BEECHER INJURED.

The Venerable Woman Fell and Struck Her Head on the Floor.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday of an accident which happened recently to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, at Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. Beecher went to Stamford for a Thanksgiving visit, and felt well and strong, considering her eighty-four years. A few days ago, in getting out of bed, she slipped and fell, striking her head on the floor. The fall rendered her unconscious, and she was found by her daughter sometime later. Mrs. Beecher is not able to leave her room yet, but is improving, and expects soon to return to Brooklyn.

"Campaigning with Grant," the great series of articles by Gen. Horace Porter.

The Christmas Number of THE CENTURY is ready.

Campaigning with Washington, in Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel of the Revolution.

Cuckoo Clocks,

Carved in oak and walnut, are one of our many holiday attractions. Our stock of French Travelling and Porcelain Clocks, Opera Glasses, and Sterling Silver Table Ware is one of the most extensive. All are suitable holiday gifts.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

Jewellers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

Open Evenings Until Xmas.

BYNUM CALLS A MEETING.

National Democratic Committee to Come Together Dec. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—Chairman W. D. Bynum of the National Committee of the gold Democrats, has returned from New York, where for five days he reviewed the political field with some of the Eastern sound-money men. As a result, he has called a meeting of the National Committee, to be held in Indianapolis Dec. 10, at which time several matters of interest to sound-money Democrats will be discussed. Among them will be the future of the sound-money Democracy.

"This is one of the principal topics in political circles, and there seems to be a general belief that there is now no hope for the reconciliation of the gold and silver wings of the party. This is the belief of the Eastern men, or many of them," said Mr. Bynum.

"There is a movement on foot among some of the prominent leaders of the party," said Mr. Bynum, "to form another and a new party, to be known as the Democratic-Republican Party, around which it is proposed to rally the commercial interests of the country under a sound-money flag and with proper tariff regulations selected under the advice of a commission of business men."

Brooklyn Republican Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, held a meeting last night in the Johnsor Building and decided to hold the primaries Dec. 17.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair weather and no change in temperature, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, continued cold, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair during the day, probably followed by rain in the southern portion at night, cold northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, threatening weather, with light rain or snow, slightly warmer in western portion, northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the coast. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, threatening weather and rain, slight rise in temperature, northeasterly winds, brisk to high off the coast. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in northern and fair in southern portion, continued cold northerly winds in extreme northern portion, warm southerly winds in southern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather and rain, continued cold northerly winds, brisk to high off the coast. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair in northern portions and rain, followed by clearing weather in southern portions, northerly winds, becoming variable, and slightly warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair and warmer, clearing weather on the coast, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair and warmer, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair in western portion, probably threatening weather with showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer, easterly winds. KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, light variable winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair weather, with possibly light local snows along the lakes, fresh to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair weather and slight rise in temperature, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, light local snows at lake stations, light variable winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, slightly warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather, probably light local showers, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair weather, slowly rising temperature, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. KANSAS, cloudy, followed by fair weather, southerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, light local snows, followed by warmer fair

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY

CONGRESS WILL NOT HELP TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

By the Agreement Between Venezuela and Great Britain, the Senate and the House Are Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In course of time, probably before Major McKinley shall have been inaugurated as President of the United States, the Congress will be informed, by a message from the President, that the Venezuela-Guiana boundary dispute has been amicably settled, and that the settlement has been approved by the United States as the mutual friend of the disputants.

Unless the negotiations now in progress all utterly, this settlement will be brought about without the co-operation of the Congress in either branch. The danger to which an attemp to bring about such a settlement would have been exposed was early appreciated by the Secretary of State. The difficulty of avoiding the Congress was also great. Venezuela and Great Britain were not on good terms. Years ago, in consequence of the attitude of Venezuela toward Great Britain in this matter, diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed. Two nations not having diplomatic intercourse are at a decided disadvantage when there is a bone of contention between them.

Secretary Olney was determined that the controversy should be settled, if possible, and it was an outcome of this determination that brought on the announcement by the President in his message to the Congress about a year ago, in which the Monroe doctrine was reasserted, and the determination of the Administration expressed to regard as an unfriendly act the effort of any European nation to extend its territory on this Continent at the expense of any American nation. The assumption was that the United States Government would proceed, by force, to maintain the Monroe doctrine. But correspondence between the Department of State and the British Foreign Office brought about quite a different result. An agreement between the United States and Great Britain was reached by the terms of which, if carried out, Great Britain and Venezuela will be brought together in friendly intercourse, and the boundary dispute settled without resort to bloody and expensive war.

Acting as the friend of Venezuela, the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador have agreed to the basis of a settlement of the boundary dispute. The terms of the agreement have been repeatedly referred to. The most important thing about this agreement is that by acting only as the friend of Venezuela and Great Britain the United States Government has avoided much delay and all opposition that might spring from factional opposition in the United States. The Senate can be depended upon, as now constituted, to refuse approval to most propositions sent to the Senate for its advice and consent. If before Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, shall succeed in the mission upon which he was sent to Caracas, by impressing upon Venezuela the responsibility for failure to bring the negotiations to a successful issue, it is believed that the terms approved by Secretary Olney will be accepted, and that upon the return of the Venezuelan Minister there will remain to be completed only a few details so immaterial to the main questions that they can be settled without arousing the national pride of either nation to the dispute.

Several gains will be made by bringing the controversy to a close in this way. Great Britain and Venezuela will resume amicable intercourse as one result of the friendly intervention of the United States. The unfriendliness of the United States Senate to the Administration will become of no importance whatever as an obstacle. With the signing of the agreement by the Minister of Venezuela and the Ambassador of Great Britain all necessity for a preliminary treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be done away with. Venezuela will secure such of her territory as the arbitrators decide is of right hers to hold; Great Britain will have a boundary clearly and indisputably defined, and the United States will secure a recognition of the Monroe doctrine at the same time that a war has been averted against a nation entirely unprepared to offer battle to so strong an antagonist as Great Britain.

Senor Andrade has gone to Venezuela fully impressed with the importance of overcoming any opposition that may be offered by unreasonable patriots who would prefer to assert the right of Venezuela to the most ancient Venezuelan boundary rather than yield an inch. Domestic differences may make this difficult in Venezuela, and thwart the purposes of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. But a refusal of the terms offered may justify the United States Government in withdrawing its good offices. Such an outcome would be mortifying to the United States and disastrous, perhaps, to Venezuela, which might be obliged to ask for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain in order to secure a less satisfactory adjustment only after a prolonged and hurtful war. The United States would be unwilling to be involved in that war. After a war the United States might be called upon to undertake again precisely the negotiations which have progressed almost to a conclusion without the firing of a gun, the loss of a life, or the sacrifice of national pride.

If the Venezuelan Congress proves to be moderate and appreciative of the efforts of the United States, the boundary controversy may be settled before President Cleveland leaves Washington for his new home in Princeton.

BRITISH GUIANA BOUNDARY.

Rules Governing the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitrators.

The London Chronicle publishes the rules which it says will govern the arbitrators under the treaty between England and Venezuela, according to the agreement arranged between negotiators upon behalf of England and the United States. It appears to settle in favor of England the mooted point whether private occupation or political administration is included within the period of prescription. Both are included. How much practical effect this will have in enlarging England's award is doubtful. But it is certain that while England's individual occupation is comparatively limited and recent, scarcely ante-dating the discovery of gold, England's political control is a question of a very different sort. Venezuela, for example, has not had "political control" within the Schomburgk line since it was drawn, in 1841. Quite possibly the arbitrators may rule that disputed or protested control is no control at all, but the point will certainly be contested. The agreement was in The Times of Nov. 14. These are the supplementary rules:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement there, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in occupation of the citizens or subjects of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. ECONOMIZE by choosing now before prices advance.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Debt, Revenues, Coinage, and Circulation for November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November, of $8,200,333.16. The interest-bearing debt increased $60. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $15,300. The cash in the Treasury decreased $8,215,663.16.

The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business Nov. 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,520; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,591,620.26; debt bearing no interest, $372,170,117.14; total, $1,221,126,237.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month were, $567,523,923, an increase of $3,183,000; the total cash in the Treasury was $835,961,579.81; the gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $125,357,098.47.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $14,203,268.71, the total at the close being $169,527,101.34. Of silver there was an increase of $621,708.65. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories, $15,832,894.57, against $16,119,096.51 at the end of the previous month.

The comparative Treasury statement for November shows the receipts to have been $25,210,696, as compared with $25,986,503 for the same month last year. The expenditures for the same months are $33,260,720, as against $27,199,283. The total receipts for the five months of the fiscal year aggregate $131,650,489, and the expenditures, $171,597,335. For the same period of the fiscal year 1895, the receipts were $141,279,116, and the expenditures $157,148,443. The deficit for the fiscal year so far is $39,946,846, as compared with $15,869,332 last year.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the total amount of National bank notes in circulation to be $235,312,103, which is an increase since Oct. 31 of $414,416, and since Nov. 30, 1895, of $21,440,907. The total circulation, based on United States bonds, Nov. 30, 1896, is $216,609,684, which is an increase since Oct. 31 of $99,670, and since Nov. 30, 1895, $26,140,158. The total circulation secured by lawful money is $23,401,670, being an increase since Oct. 31 of $314,776, and a decrease since Nov. 30, 1895, of $4,690,251. The total amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes aggregate $241,272,150, and to secure public deposits, $15,903,000.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows that during November there were coined 179,760 double eagles, valued at $3,595,200; 106,770 eagles, valued at $1,067,700; 76,960 half eagles, valued at $384,800; 6,800 quarter eagles, valued at $17,000; total gold, 370,290 pieces, valued at $5,064,700.

In silver there were coined 1,914,000 standard silver dollars, 312,045 half dollars, valued at $156,022.50; 788,000 quarters, valued at $197,000, and 380,000 dimes, valued at $38,000; total silver, 3,394,045 pieces, valued at $2,305,022.50.

In addition to this, the mint turned out 969,000 five-cent nickels of the value of $48,450, and 4,055,000 pennies, valued at $40,550.

Total coinage for the month, $7,458,722.50.

ALABAMA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

He Makes a Speech on National and State Topics.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—Gov. Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated Governor of Alabama to-day. The greater part of his address was devoted to matters of State interest, and he goes into considerable detail as to the material resources of Alabama and the possibilities of her agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries. In reference to National affairs, the Governor says:

"The hot political contests of this eventful year, that aroused so much passion, are now behind us. The people have registered their will, and all good citizens should yield cheerful obedience to their mandate. If they have not erred in their verdict on the great question that broke party lines, returning prosperity will soon confirm their judgment; if they have erred, no misrepresentation or coercion can deter them from setting aside the verdict and driving from place and power those who have misled or deceived them.

"The past is beyond recall, but the future stands a willing handmaid to reward patriotic endeavor.

"We have nothing to ask of the Federal Government except equal laws, and perhaps the perfection of a system of coast defenses that in case of sudden war would enable our citizen soldiers to defend this fair land from invasion and maintain the National honor. Considering the gallantry of our brethren, who, in obedience to the call of duty, were prodigal in deeds of valor in the war between the States, no one could doubt that, should occasion arise, even more splendid achievements would adorn the defense of home and National integrity by the men of this generation.

"Within a generation we have restored the waste places, more than doubled our productions, built cities, opened mines, erected furnaces and factories, established our credit, and largely increased our appropriations for free schools. This great work has been accomplished almost wholly by Southern men and Southern money. We have been the pioneers of our own development. On the great industrial fields we have met our brethren of the North and compelled recognition as competitors worthy of their steel. The manufacture of cotton is steadily drawing around the fields where it is grown. In iron we have not only invaded territory heretofore possessed by our friends in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and intrenched ourselves there for permanent occupation, but are now shipping our product to Great Britain and Italy, Germany and Spain, and underselling in their home markets those who have had the trade of the world for generations at their command.

"Having accomplished such results as this ourselves, we have the right to expect that, as sectional prejudice disappears before the rising light of a broader patriotism, our progress shall be still greater in the future."

SUICIDE THROUGH SPITE.

A Waterbury Man Kills Himself to Annoy His Wife of Ten Days.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 1.—William Beahner, fifty years old, a furrier, after being married but ten days, had trouble with his wife because he refused to make her the beneficiary in his insurance policies. She left him, and later had him arrested for non-support. He was convicted, and ordered to give her $3 a week.

To evade this decision, and keep her from getting his money, he made a will leaving his property to his daughter, and then went home armed with a revolver and a bottle of laudanum.

This morning, while his daughter was away from the house, he shot himself in the stomach, and then blew his brains out.

The Horse Breeders' Officers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The New York State Horse Breeders' Association today elected these officers: Dr. J. W. Day of Waterloo, President; H. M. Little, First Vice President; H. M. Baine, Second Vice President; Jacob Ruppert, Third Vice President; Theodore N. Coleman of Hornellsville, Secretary; W. E. Servis of Rochester, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Samuel Willis of Long Island, F. N. Redfield of Batavia, H. A. Meyer of Syracuse, J. W. Daly of Mount Kisco, and H. M. Baine of Poughkeepsie.

Iowa Has a Deficit in Sight.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1.—The State of Iowa has a deficit of $500,000 in sight. By the end of the present biennial period it is liable to reach $1,000,000, and it seems altogether probable that the State will have to issue bonds for the first time since the war.

Christmas Silverware.

The Gorham Co. invite their patrons to take advantage of the opportunity offered for an early inspection of the new products in Sterling Silverware designed for the holidays. Selections can now be made with deliberation from a complete stock, and the marking executed with greater care than is possible later in the season. Articles purchased will be held for future delivery.

GORHAM MFG. CO. Silversmiths.
Broadway and Nineteenth Street.
5th Ave. & 26th St. (until Jan. 1).
23 Maiden Lane.

BROOKLYN IN COMMISSION

THE NEW CRUISER TURNED OVER TO HER OFFICERS.

Capt. Cook Receives Her from the Builders, and She Will Soon Be Ready for Active Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The cruiser Brooklyn went into commission this afternoon.

The bluejackets and marines were mustered on the quarter deck, the former being on the starboard side and the latter on the port side, and then Capt. Cook and his officers and Commandant Howell of the League Island Yard, glistening in their uniforms, made their appearance. The ship had been turned over to Commandant Howell by Capt. Sergeant, representing the builders, and the Commandant began the ceremony by transferring the vessel to Capt. F. A. Cook. As the bugler sounded the "three ruffles" and the marine guards presented arms, Old Glory was flown to the breeze from the flagstaff aft, the pennant was broken from the masthead, and the cruiser was formally in commission. Capt. Cook then read his orders from the Navy Department ordering him to take charge of the ship, and the ceremony was over.

The exercises were customarily simple, and all told they did not occupy over ten minutes. Capt. Cook and the various officers of the Brooklyn expressed their admiration at the general excellence of the ship, and one interested spectator of the ceremonies congratulated the Commander upon being in charge of "the finest vessel in the navy."

The following is the detail of officers selected by the Navy Department for the new cruiser: Capt. F. A. Cook, Executive Officer, Lieut. N. E. Mason; Navigator, Lieut. Henry McCrea; Lieuts. W. B. Caperton, W. H. Rush, F. R. Brainerd, and J. D. Doyle; Ensigns H. T. Bone, F. L. Sandoz, and Charles Webster; Surgeon W. S. Dixon, Paymaster I. G. Hoggs, Chief Engineer J. D. Ford. Besides, there will be four naval cadets from the Newark and one from the Marblehead.

Capt. Cook expects the Brooklyn will leave the navy yard after receiving her stores between the 15th and 20th inst., and go to Hampton Roads for the purpose of "settling down," and will then proceed to Newport to receive her torpedoes. Afterward, she will go to Tompkinsville, S. I.

HIGHER WHISKY TAX OPPOSED.

The American Spirits Company May Take Action This Week.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Members of the American Spirits Company did not meet in Chicago to-day, as expected. Levy Mayer, the attorney for the company, says that a meeting of all the leading distillers of the country will be held here during the week.

"The meeting," said Mr. Mayer, "will be secret, and among the matters to be considered will be Congressional legislation as affecting the internal revenue tax. The Government now collects $1.10 per gallon, or nearly $50,000,000 a year as a tax, and some talk has been indulged in of increasing the same. Any higher tax would be practically a confiscation of the business. It may be that some steps will be taken to send a committee to Washington during the next session, but of this I am not certain."

A Worcester Student Missing.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—Frank Flickenger, a sophomore at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has been missing for several days. His father is President of the Flickenger Wheel Works of Cleveland, Ohio. The lad was one of the thirty students who were suspended for building a McKinley celebration bonfire, but who would have been reinstated with the others. The students believe that he has gone to Cuba, as he had frequently expressed warm sympathy with the Cuban cause. He took with him one change of clothing and, it is believed, only $50 in money.

Suicide or Accident.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 1.—William S. Ransley, an ex-Supervisor of the Town of Lloyd, shot himself late this afternoon with a shotgun at his home, in Milton. The reports received are to the effect that he committed suicide, although there is some doubt, some reports indicating that the gun was accidentally discharged while he was cleaning it. The deceased was one of the best-known men in Ulster County, and was fifty-three years old. He was one of the largest fruit growers in Ulster County.

Funeral of Ira Shafer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The funeral of Ira Shafer will take place from his late residence, near Highlands, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Troy in the afternoon and incinerated in the crematory there.

Solid Silver.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the Holidays. OUR ENAMELLED WORK—perfect in coloring—exquisite in design—is especially worthy of notice.

Reed & Barton
SILVERSMITHS,
41 Union Square, cor. Broadway and 17th Street.
18 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FORGER MARKS ARRESTED.

Captured in the Post Office by New York Detectives.

Richard Grant Monks, alias Wellington Thornwaite, who is wanted at Bay City, Mich., for forgery, was arrested at the Post Office Building yesterday. Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau received dispatches from the Chief of Police at Bay City to arrest the man, and stated that he got his mail at the general delivery, and also that he would shoot. Two detectives were assigned to watch for Monks at the Post Office. When he inquired for his letters yesterday they easily captured him. He said he had just arrived from Buffalo. He had in his possession a room key of the Iroquois House, Buffalo, and in his valise was a revolver and a big bunch of blank checks and a machine used for stamping checks. These checks represented over a hundred firms in Chicago and the West. The man was held in the Centre Street Police Court to await the arrival of an officer with proper papers from Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., Dec. 1.—Richard G. Monks, who was arrested in New York this morning, was arrested with his brother William here last Summer on the charge of murdering their father, but they proved that they acted in self-defense and were acquitted. Monks's capture in New-York was brought about through letters he wrote to his brother, in which he outlined his fraudulent operations in Bay City and gave an itinerary of his New York trip. He had planned a system of forgeries in New York City, having secured the names of men on whom to work.

Monks worked off four forged papers here, one for $175, drawn on the Illinois Central Railroad, another for $87 on a Chicago plumbing concern, a third for $42 on the National Tube Works, and the fourth for $32 on Earl & Wilson of Chicago.

SALES OF DRY GOODS.

Umbrellas and Parasols Bring Fair Prices—Low Bids for Cloaks.

The stock of Ellis, Knapp & Co., at 402 Broadway, consisting of umbrellas and parasols, the fixtures of the salesrooms, and the factory machinery, was sold yesterday by Townsend & Montant, by order of Assignee H. B. Vaughan. Among the buyers were representatives of the Dry Goods Exchange, E. Ridley & Sons, E. L. Plant & Co. of Newark, Tackett & Marshall of Alexandria, Va.: the Syndicate Trading Company, J. Zeiller of New York, I. Steinfeldt & Co., Joseph Grinsfetter & Co. of Baltimore, and Fuerst Brothers of Jersey City. The prices paid were fair. Cotton gloria umbrellas, 26 to 28 inches, sold at 27½ cents to 52½ cents. Silk gloria umbrellas, 22 to 28 inches, went at from 45 cents to 65 cents, and superior silk gloria umbrellas, 24 inches, went at $2.25.

Messrs. Field, Chapman & Fenner sold a lot of housekeeping linens, linen canvas, American silks, Japanese silk handkerchiefs, and black and colored velveteens. The silks sold easily and brought fair prices, 25 cents to $1.06 per yard, and the Japanese silk handkerchiefs went at from 5 cents to 19½ cents apiece. The other goods went slowly, and some 300 lots of ladies' and children's cloaks were passed, as good bids could not be obtained.

Messrs. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell sold, by order of Charles E. Leuch, 20,000 pieces of Hamburg embroideries, edgings, and insertings. Among the buyers were J. Daniel & Son, Bloomingdale Brothers, E. Ridley & Son, Fuerst Brothers & Co., E. B. Rouss, and Steinfeldt & Co. In the earlier part of the day fair prices were obtained for Torchon laces, cambric embroideries, and flouncing. Cambric insertion went at from 2 cents to 4⅜ cents per yard. Elaborate nainsook edging sold at from 8½ cents to 12½ cents per yard. White narrow Valenciennes laces went as low as ⅜ cent to ⅞ cent a yard; imitation pillow lace from ½ cent to 2½ cents per yard. White Oriental lace went at from 4½ cents to 9¾ cents per yard. The sale realized about $35,000. It will be continued to-day.

Sons of Revolution to Celebrate.

The Sons of the American Revolution of New York State will begin their annual festivities at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, on the evening of Dec. 4, the anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern. Upon that occasion, the Sons will tender an evening reception to several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, including those in this city, Yonkers, and Newburg. The society has long had the cordial cooperation of Mrs. Donald McLean and the Daughters in New York City, and, within the past year, has been the recipient of official courtesies from the Chapters in Newburg and Yonkers, at the time of excursions to those places. The Sons are expected to bring their wives, and decorate themselves with the insignia of their order. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Sons, will be presented during the evening with a new and original token of the esteem of his society. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, will be the spokesman.

At a celebration Jan. 14 the society will constitute itself a court and try Benedict Arnold.

Lawyer Suspended for Two Years.

In a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Benjamin E. Valentine, a Brooklyn lawyer, was suspended from practice for two years, for deceit and malpractice. He was adjudged guilty, on the report of Referee Reynolds, of placing false indorsements upon a judgment roll and other papers in the Samuel Wood will case, which was brought in 1886. There are other charges against him.

Murray Hill Bank Receivers.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided, in the receivership matter of the Murray Hill Bank, that Judge Dickey had exceeded his power in appointing Messrs. E. H. Hobbs and Benjamin Odell, Jr., as permanent receivers. Messrs. Spencer Trask and Miles O'Brien will remain. The order for the bank's dissolution still stands.

Estate of Henry E. Abbey.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday granted Mrs. Florence G. Abbey letters of administration on the estate of her husband, the late Henry E. Abbey. The petition says that Mr. Abbey left no real estate, and the value of his personal estate is placed at $200.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE.

A Distinguished Array of Counsel to be Heard at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Fayerweather will case came up for argument in the Court of Appeals to-day. A distinguished array of lawyers was present on both sides.

The appearances for the appellants were James C. Carter, S. B. Brownell, Col. Edward C. James, William Blaikie, C. N. Bovie, Jr., Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Edward Winslow Page, Henry Van Ness Philips, John E. Parsons, Bulkley & Vaughan, and Charles M. Earle.

The appearances for the respondents were James L. Bishop, Horace Russell, Martin W. Cooke, Elihu Root, William B. Putney, Alfred W. Kiddle, William B. Hornblower, and Howard A. Taylor.

Col. Edward C. James opened the arguments for the appellants. It is expected that the arguments will not be finished before Thursday.

Rutherford Hayes at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Rutherford P. Hayes, the youngest son of the late President Hayes, visited the White House today. He saw the President and talked with him of the employes who were at the Executive Mansion sixteen years ago.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:05	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises...4:41	

HIGH WATER DEC. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
4:55 A. M.	5:15 A. M.	7:04 A. M.
5:27 P. M.	5:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Biela	St. Lucia	Nov. 24
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Croft	Dundee	Nov. 14
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 17
Foreland	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
Isleworth	Newcastle	Nov. 11
Ludgate Hill	London	Nov. 16
Largo Bay	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Massilia	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Michigan	London	Nov. 20
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Scheidam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 21
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 29
Venetia	Stettin	Nov. 15
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 28

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Menemsha	Swansea	Nov. 20
Siberian	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Trave	Bremen	Nov. 25

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

Britannic	Liverpool	Nov. 25
California	Hamburg	Nov. 20
Dresden	Bremen	Nov. 22
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Nov. 20
Tallahassee	Savannah	Dec. 1

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

Euclid	St. Lucia	Nov. 27
Excelsior	New Orleans	Nov. 28
New York	Southampton	Nov. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 28
Umbria	Liverpool	Nov. 28

SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

British Queen	Amsterdam	Nov. 23
Edam	Amsterdam	Nov. 24
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 1
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 28
Oceana	Hull	Nov. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
St. Paul	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Dec. 2	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Comanche	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pomeranian	Dec. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Orinoco	Dec. 2	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
C. of Wash'n.	Dec. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	13 Bowling Gr.
Niagara	Dec. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 3	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Galileo	Dec. 3	Fern'do'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Adirondack	Dec. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Dec. 5	Jamaica	24 State St.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Matinea	Dec. 5	Newcastle	22 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Oregon	Dec. 5	Naples	61 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
New York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Barnia	Dec. 12	Naples	61 Broadway.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Dec. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	14 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Fern'do'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Orpington, (Br.,) Swinbanks, Shields Nov. 10, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in the lower bay for orders.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa Nov. 17 and Gibraltar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaeffer, Danzig Nov. 4, via North Sidney, C. B., 27th, with sugar to order; vessel to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Nov. 30.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Origen, for Bahia, Para, and Manaos; Orpington, for Baltimore; Mathilda, for Norfolk; Havel, for Bremen; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Nomadic, for Liverpool; Vasco, for Hull; May, for Kingston, Mayaguez, Ponce, &c.; Saltram, for Gloucester, England; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Massilia, for Marseilles and Naples; El Sol, for New Orleans;

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York Nov. 6, via Newport News, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sapphire, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, sld. from St. Vincent for New York Nov. 28.

SS Edwin, (Br.,) sld. from Valencia for New York Nov. 29.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, sld. from Para for New York Nov. 29.

SS Cercoco, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Palermo for New York yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York Oct. 26, arr. at Oporto Nov. 26.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York Nov. 14 for Stettin, arr. at Christiania Nov. 27.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York Nov. 14, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York Nov. 12, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New York Oct. 31, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 1, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam —as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

AT WANAMAKER'S
LIFE AND GROWTH

The abounding vitality of this young business of ours is the power of its growth. It gives better service and greater comfort to our visitors every day. The kindly favor of our guests creates the possibilities of improvement.

We do not boast. Our organization is human, therefore sometimes faulty. But the power to adjust things is always near by. The best favors you can bestow are to tell us our faults, and give us the chance to correct mistakes.

THE HOLIDAY STOCKS

grow more complete and attractive with every passing day. The supplies for Santa Claus are in the basement. Goods for gifts are all over the house.

UNDERWEAR HOSIERY Nothing cheap about them excepting price, and that is due to circumstances. The prices will be more interesting than the story.

Women's white and natural wool ribbed merino Vests and Drawers, full regular made, silk trimming, not all sizes; also black Swiss ribbed silk Drawers, $1.50 each. Would be good value at $2.50 and $2.75.

Women's all-silk white Swiss ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, $1, from $2.50.

Women's Winter weight natural wool ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves, sizes 3, 4 and 5, 25c; were 50c.

Women's medium weight stainless black cotton Hose, high spliced heels, double soles, "velvet finish"; three pairs for 50c; were 25c pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S OVERCOATS Good weather for Overcoats. We are ready for it. Our men's Clothing store is making friends every day by giving the newest things at prices that gain your confidence. Here are a few hints:

Brown or black frieze Overcoats at $20. Satin and wool lined, short, full back; very stylish.

Oxford Vicuna Overcoats, $20. Full back, 36 in. long, wide sleeves; all the fine points of a made-to-order garment.

The Wanamaker Great Coats, $16.50 to $22.50. If you appreciate style and comfort, drop in and try one on.

Second floor, Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING We haven't forgotten the boys. Their Clothing will be one of the features of our business; quality, styles and prices attract.

At $3—A fancy cheviot Suit worth $4. All-wool and domestic fabrics.

At $3.50—Suits worth $4.50, $6. Price just covers cost of material; you are not paying for the making.

At $4—Imported cheviot Suits, value $6.50. Extra well finished.

At $4.50—Fine foreign cheviot and cassimere Suits, extra well made, and worth $7.50 to $8.50.

Reefers—A lot of fine chinchilla Reefers, the $6 quality at $4.50. Finely tailored, velvet collar, bound with fine mohair braid. Sizes 6 to 15.

Broadway and Ninth street, second floor.

BOOKS Our Book store. It bears already the marks of popular favor. We do not propose to surround it with the mal-odor of comparison. But people will compare, and we are told that "it is the brightest, best equipped and handiest Book store in the town."

Perhaps that will account for its daily growing popularity.

CALENDARS FO

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—The Chili Widow—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Oratorio Society Concert—8:00.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinee—2:15.
DALY'S—London Assurance—8:15. Matinée—Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15 Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Parisian Romance—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Naval Cadet—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Night in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Seats of the Mighty—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LOGEROT GARDEN—Exhibition of Sculpture—9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
LYCEUM—The Countship of Leonie—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Monte Cristo—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00. Matinée—Aida—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1896.

WILL THEY SACK THE TREASURY?

On the first page of THE TIMES there were published yesterday two dispatches from Washington relating to the Government's income and expenditures. The first was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The November Treasury deficit, from official figures to be issued to-morrow, will be $7,621,000, and the deficit for the five months of the fiscal year to date will be $40,500,000."

Since June 30 the Treasury has been running behind at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a year. We reprint below the essential parts of the other dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Chairman CANNON of the Appropriations Committee and Mr. SAYERS of Texas, a member of the committee, have arrived. They say pressure on Congress is going to be very heavy this season. Only desperate fighting will keep appropriations within $600,000,000 this Winter, and it is for the purpose of organizing for the protection of the Treasury that the committee is getting together so early. There will be greatly increased demands for appropriations for public buildings, coast defenses, and fortifications, and there will be tremendous pressure to rush private bills through. Speaker REED refused at the last session to allow committees to report bills involving special appropriations. With regard to public buildings he will be helpless this Winter. He tied up reports involving $50,000,000, and made so many enemies that they are strong enough to overrule him if they get together on that issue."

Only by "desperate fighting" it will be possible to keep appropriations within $600,000,000, although the scandalous extravagance of last session made a total of a little less than $516,000,000, and in meeting the requirements of that session's statutes the Government's payments have exceeded its receipts at the rate of almost $100,000,000 per annum!

What party will be held responsible if the enormous appropriations here foreshadowed shall be made? The appropriation bills are prepared in the House, and by the House the appropriations may be controlled. In the House there are 244 Republicans and only 105 Democrats. Do the Republican leaders think their party can afford to mark what will virtually be the beginning of its lease of power by appropriating $600,000,000, or even by equaling the appropriations of the last session?

It is true that the silver majority in the Senate last Spring made large additions to the House bills, but the House accepted them, and in passing the great River and Harbor bill over the President's veto the exhibition of greed and disregard for public interests was as shameful in the "popular" branch of Congress as in the Senate. But in the House, at least, the interests of the dominant party, the condition of the Treasury, the popular demand for reasonable economy, and the menacing discontent disclosed during the recent campaign should now restrain even those who consented to the outrageous extravagance of last Spring from promoting or permitting the assaults upon the Treasury which are said to be impending. Unless the House shall insist upon reasonable appropriations—the sum of which should fall considerably below last session's total—the Republican Party will heavily handicap itself and its elected President at the very beginning of his term.

POLICE CONSOLIDATION.

Police Commissioner ANDREWS, who has given special study to the organization of police systems and the discipline of police forces, has submitted to the Consolidation Commission his views upon unifying the police of the Greater New York territory in a single department. This refers not simply to consolidating the forces of the present City of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island, but to placing under a single control and direction all the police of the enlarged municipality, including those that serve in the parks and upon the bridge over the East River.

Mr. ANDREWS gives very cogent reasons for believing that the efficiency and discipline of the whole body would be improved by the consolidation. The greatest advantage would undoubtedly accrue to the districts outside of the present City of New York. The authorized strength of the city force next year will exceed 5,000 men, which is more than double that of the rest of the Greater New York area. With the consolidation there would be a unified administration and a harmonious system of discipline and direction. The distribution could conform to the needs of the territory, and in emergencies the reserve of the whole force could be directed to any point.

The separate park police of this city and Brooklyn has grown up with the park systems, and there is no good reason for its continuance. There is no material difference between police service in public parks and in the streets, and when it comes to the smaller parks or squares the isolation of the men and the separate jurisdiction constitute a serious drawback. The reasons given by Commissioner ANDREWS for a complete consolidation of the police force of Greater New York under a single control seem to us to be conclusive.

He was not asked whether in his opinion that control should be exercised by a single Commissioner or by a Board of Commissioners, but his study and experience have been so convincing to his own mind that he takes occasion to state his belief that "the most efficient police force in any city can be obtained through the medium of a single-headed commission, with a suitable staff of assistants, and not by means of a Board of Commissioners."

But for the effect of custom and familiarity upon the human mind it would be as obvious that the Police Department of a great city should be under a single head as that the War Department of the Nation should be under a single head. In fact, nobody would question that any administrative department should in the exercise of executive functions be directed by one mind. It is to be hoped that when the new charter for Greater New York is revealed to us it will appear that legislative and executive functions are distinctly separated and that the departments into which the latter are distributed will each be placed under a single responsible head. This should be regarded as a prime essential in any system of municipal government.

TO PROTECT OUR OWN CONSUMERS.

It is well known that meats exported from this country are subjected to sanitary inspection by the Department of Agriculture, but there are not many persons, we think, who realize the magnitude of this valuable inspection work. Secretary MORTON'S latest report contains the following statistical record of the inspections, both ante-mortem and post-mortem, made during the year ending on June 30 last:

ANTE-MORTEM.

	Number of Inspections.	Animals Condemned.
Cattle	7,520,523	22,350
Sheep	6,318,284	13,225
Calves	314,846	2,837
Hogs	21,754,826	50,981
Total	35,917,479	89,399

POST-MORTEM.

	Number of Inspections.	Carcasses Condemned.
Cattle	3,995,461	8,757
Sheep	4,633,342	4,335
Calves	257,836	1,037
Hogs	14,278,219	46,189
Total	23,164,858	60,318

During the year 22,900,880 pounds of pork were inspected microscopically, and out of nearly 1,000,000 specimens examined only 11,100 contained trichinae. The increase in the total number of inspections over the number for the preceding year was about 40 per cent. "The sanitary value of the system," says Mr. MORTON, "is beyond computation. It protects health and life. Inspection will become so general and so perfect that not a single pound of unwholesome meat will find its way from the United States to foreign markets, nor will any be sold at home which does not carry certification of inspection."

But how is the thorough and trustworthy inspection of meats and food animals for local consumption to be procured? The National Government has power to inspect all meats intended for foreign and inter-State commerce, but the inspection of meats in each State for local use must be made by local authority. If these animals and meats should be inspected for the protection of foreign buyers, the interests of our own people require that such products which are retained for domestic consumption should be inspected in the same way.

The truth is that the inspection for the export trade has in some places worked to the disadvantage of our own people, because animals and carcasses condemned and rejected by the department's Inspectors have been sold for consumption in the neighboring domestic markets. The department has tried to prevent the sale of the condemned meats, and in some places the State and municipal authorities have undertaken to exclude these meats from the local trade. But complete exclusion of both the meats which have thus been rejected and other meats in the domestic supply which ought to be condemned can be accomplished only by an inspection of the entire domestic output.

In some places the local authorities have taken or will take the needed action. The example set by the department will continually exert an educating influence. We notice that in the opinion of Mr. MORTON great progress would be made, and made without delay, if the National Government should require the slaughterers to pay the cost of the inspections of meats which are to be exported. "The moment," he says, "that the Government demands pay for its services from those to whom they are rendered, meat inspection will become universal at the great slaughtering centres." And it is stated that many of the prominent slaughterers and packers are willing to have their products inspected by agents of the Government at their own expense. If it can be shown that the thorough inspection of a very large part of the domestic supply would be caused by the change, then the slaughterers should be required by new legislation to pay the cost of the export inspection work.

MR. REED AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It would be a melancholy outcome of the great struggle the Republican Party has made, and the great victory it has won, if Mr. REED were to be put out of the Speaker's chair to make room for, say, Mr. GROSVENOR. We shall not be accused of a special fondness for Mr. REED. We have been forced many times to criticise and reprove him. But it has always been when he has fallen short of his own best, when for reasons we cannot explain he has been less clear, courageous, firm, and faithful than we had a right to expect that he would be. When, at the last Republican Convention, the principles with which Mr. REED has been more closely identified than any other Republican leader became the basis of the party platform, while its candidate was a man who less than any other Republican leader was linked with those principles, we felt, with many others, what a profound pity it was that Mr. REED was not the candidate. And we felt, also, as did many of Mr. REED'S friends, that the candidate he would have been had he stuck to his principles without any thought or care how it would affect his possible nomination.

Nevertheless, it remains true that in intellect, in experience, in all that constitutes real statesmanship, Mr. REED is far and away ahead of all other Republican members of the House of Representatives. And if now he is passed by, and a smaller, narrower man is put in the Speaker's chair, especially if this be done with the assent and aid of Mr. MCKINLEY, every one familiar with the situation will draw inferences unflattering to the new Administration. It will be said, and it cannot be gainsaid, that Mr. REED has been put to one side because he is too strong a man, because the President that will be cannot brook even an apparent rival of such importance in a place of such power and prestige.

Such a change would be particularly unfortunate because, as to the tariff, which is to be the key to the position of the Administration, Mr. REED has shown more sense and prudence and real patriotism than any other Republican leader. If he is to be reduced to the ranks, the country will infer that it is precisely because of his prudence and his sense and his moderation that this is done. It is true that he has not been able to check his party as he would have been glad to check it. But he is about the only man of any consequence in the House who has even tried to do so. He has also been, or striven to be, a restraint upon the extravagance of his party. He actually held up something like $50,000,000 of appropriations in the last session. It will be an ugly omen for the Republicans if the moment they attain power they throw over a leader of pronounced views as to the gold standard, moderate—as Republicans go—on the tariff, and willing to be economical.

A REPUBLICAN DEMAND.

The Tribune yesterday gave plain and strong expression to the sentiment of the great body of the Republican Party on the duty of the State Government with reference to the civil service. That paper has a right to speak for its party on this subject. It is read far more widely and with greater approval by the Republicans of the State than any other journal. Whatever may be its position in regard to factional differences in the party, its course with reference to the reform of the civil service has been in close and obvious sympathy with the sentiment of the whole party. It was active and efficient in advocating the embodiment of the merit system in the new Constitution, and the powerful support received in the convention and at the polls by the reform principle was largely due to its influence.

The Tribune now demands the adoption of the revision of the rules "so as to include a much larger number of subordinate officials and employés than are now covered." To this it declares "there can be no reasonable objection on the part of Republicans who sincerely believe in the principle involved in the general system, or, indeed, of any Republican who believes that his party ought to fulfill its own promises and honestly carry out its own doctrines."

This plainly includes Gov. MORTON himself. It may be added that the Governor has full power in the premises, and whatever may be the advice of a majority or minority of his Commissioners, he must act for himself. Some of the politicians who have injured the Governor's reputation by pretending to know his action in advance and even to guide it have been saying that the Governor will not treat the revision of the rules in the spirit The Tribune shows. We do not believe it, and shall not unless we are forced to do so.

On the threatened legislation to "beat" the reform and the Constitution The Tribune speaks in no uncertain tone:

"As to proposed change in the law with the view of facilitating appointments to vacant places on purely partisan grounds, there can hardly be two opinions outside the limited circle of so-called political leaders who do not now, nor ever did, believe in the Republican principle of civil service reform, or in the enforcement of any system of rules which interferes with the prosecution of their trade. The motives of these men in urging such legislation are perfectly transparent. They are at heart opposed to the existing system in principle and in detail. They never speak of it but in terms of derision and contempt. Their obvious present purpose is to procure legislation that will serve as an entering wedge for its ultimate destruction. They are active, agile, and persistent, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object. They have not the assurance to propose openly any radical measure in that direction, but they mean to do it by stealth and indirection. Can the Republican Party of this State afford to stultify itself and falsify its professions by giving them their way? That is the question the Legislature will have to answer."

"LABOR" AND THE GRAND JURY.

It does not seem to us that the labor organizations which have submitted memorials to the Judges who constitute the Board of Grand Jury Commissioners have made out any case against the present manner of making up the Grand Jury list. In their first memorial they complained that the men selected represented wealth or property, and that labor had no representation, and they presented certain names of workingmen in various occupations which they desired to have placed upon the list. The supplemental memorial complains of "unjust geographical discrimination," because Grand Jurors are not drawn from those who live down town or to the east or west of certain avenues.

It might as well be candidly stated that the Commissioners seek and ought to seek for the Grand Jury list men of a high order of ability and intelligence, of eminent integrity and discretion, and of the utmost fairness of mind. They ought to be men of experience and observation, and as they are expected to give considerable time to an important public service without remuneration, it does no harm if they can afford to do so without serious disadvantage to themselves.

We understand that in filling vacancies on the list from year to year the Judges select for the most part men who have served upon petit juries and given evidence of the qualities desired, or whom they know to be possessed of such qualities. It does not matter what their business or occupation is or where they live. It is not true that they are mostly men of wealth or what is called "social position," but it doubtless is true that they are generally citizens of some substance and standing in the community. If men well qualified for Grand Jury duty, or any other important grade of public service, are apt to rise somewhat above the rank of day laborers and mechanics and be able to live in more desirable surroundings than those of the tenement-house districts, it is on account of capabilities which make their service desirable.

If this really resulted in any wrong to workingmen or to the less fortunate in the community there would be ground for complaint, but we doubt if the remedy would be found in making class distinctions and seeking representatives of labor organizations or residents of certain quarters of the city for Grand Jury duty. Neither of the memorials presents any tangible facts showing or tending to show a failure or justice on account of the composition of the Grand Juries. That they should be made up of men of capacity and good judgment is quite as important to workingmen and to the poor as it is to owners of property, be the same more or less.

There does not seem to be any real reason for discrediting the denial of the Spanish authorities in Cuba that they are retrying the cases of the prisoners of the Competitor by a court-martial. It was their trial before such a tribunal and their condemnation by it that elicited the earnest and effective protest of our Government. It was in consequence of that protest that proceedings under the sentence were suspended by orders sent from Madrid to Havana, and this action constituted an annulment of the trial. Spain thus acknowledged the justice of our protest. If the prisoners were retried, with no more guarantee of fairness than they had before, it could only be because Spain had determined to pick a quarrel with the United States. There are plenty of pretexts for such a course open to her which do not require her to put herself obviously and hopelessly in the wrong before the world. It is quite possible that depositions of prisoners and witnesses have been taken for use in diplomatic controversy and as a justification of the position Spain may intend to take up, but it is scarcely possible that these proceedings can be meant to constitute a trial.

It is unfortunate that there must be much further delay in reaching a final decision in the suits against certain persons who, during the Sugar Trust investigation connected with the passage of the present tariff law, refused to answer questions put to them by the investigating committee. The defendant in the test suit, a broker, was convicted in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, under a statute which provides punishment for a refusal to answer questions asked by a Congressional committee, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of $100. During his trial the court declined to pass upon or consider the question of the constitutionality of this statute, and he was unable to bring this question before the Supreme Court on the writ of error by means of which he carried the case up to that tribunal. The Supreme Court simply says that under the statutes it has no jurisdiction to review the judgments of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in criminal cases. But in habeas corpus proceedings the question of constitutionality will come before the Supreme Court, and thus eventually a decision will be obtained. It is desirable that this question should be settled, in order that witnesses examined by Congressional committees may know what their legal rights are.

The new Governor of Alabama devotes his inaugural address mainly to a discussion of the natural resources and advantages of his State and the desirability of seeking to develop them. Capt. JOHNSTON was a rather ardent "silver man," but in his only reference to the "hot political contests of this eventful year" he cheerfully concedes that the mandate of the people is to be accepted. If they have not erred in their verdict "on the great question that broke party lines," returning prosperity will confirm their judgment, and if they find they have erred they will simply reconsider the question and bring in a new verdict. This is a sensible philosophy, and there is something like a grim humor in the passing remark that the only mineral which the people of Alabama "seem to be without and to want most is silver." It is to be hoped that returning prosperity will convince them that the verdict of the people was right and that they will then see that what Alabama most needs to attract capital and labor and to develop her resources is a stable currency and confidence in the credit and financial honor of her citizens.

Mr. CHARLES FLETCHER, at present of Boston, deserves the praise of having more thoroughly identified himself with his part than any other actor of recent times. He deserves to be remembered with that conscientious tragedian who, when he played Othello, blacked himself all over. For FLETCHER, personating Jekyll and Hyde, and having occasion in his Hyde phase to knock somebody down, instead of knocking down the person provided for that purpose, knocked down the manager, who was standing in the wings and guying him. This is of the essence of Hyde, of whom all readers remember that he was actuated by a wanton and promiscuous malevolence, and knocked down perfectly inoffensive persons. The identification of FLETCHER with Hyde was thus complete. It was somewhat impaired when it was proved in the police court that the actor bore express malice to the manager, and might reasonably be suspected of assaulting him, not as Hyde, but as FLETCHER. But he took a highly professional revenge for his arrest, since as soon as he was bailed out, he attached the manager's receipts for the amount due him for the performance in which he knocked down the manager. It might be desirable to get somebody else to double with FLETCHER for Jekyll; but he seems to have every requisite of success as Hyde.

We were wont to hear a few months ago that drunkenness and disorder, especially on Sunday, were greatly diminished under the operation of the Raines law, but one of the Paulist Fathers testified before the Raines committee yesterday that within the range of his observation they had "largely increased." Chief CONLIN thought that only about half as many places sold liquor on Sunday now as under the old law, which seems like an admission that there was not much enforcing of the Sunday provisions of the old law. The main difference seems to be that the selling is now done openly and freely in "hotels," where it used to be done guardedly in saloons. A disposition is shown to put the blame on the Magistrates and juries, but the fault is with the law, which is adapted to the conditions of a rural district, and not to those of a great city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The total debt of London is now £37,941,704. This involves a charge on the rates of £2,523,447, of which £1,217,437 is interest and £1,306,010 repayment, equal to a rate of 1s .57d. in the pound, and equivalent to nearly 111 per cent. of the ratable value.

—HENRI MOISSAN, the French chemist whose success in making real diamonds of small size, has attracted considerable attention in both the commercial and the scientific world, uses great pressure as well as great heat in the production of his gems. His furnace consists essentially of two clay bricks, the lower hollowed out in order to contain the crucible, while the upper one, which is only six inches thick, serves as a cover. Although a temperature of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit is obtained by this means, the cover remains so cool that the chemist is able to remove it with his hands.

—"The people of New York," writes a genial editorial person in The Philadelphia Inquirer, "seem to be utterly destitute of knowledge concerning anything beyond their own narrow limits." This may sound harsh, but by putting sufficient emphasis on the word "seem," the sentence becomes almost melodious. And then listen to the genial editorial person's next remark: "Some day these people will find out for themselves what the other people know of them." Surely nothing could be kinder than that. It's doubtful if any except the most magnanimous of New Yorkers would say as much about the Philadelphians.

—A Wilkesbarre Judge has just decided, and from the bench, that the word "Mugwump" means "a respectable Republican inclined to kick over the traces." This definition—whose entire adequacy is likely to be questioned—was formulated while Mr. THOMAS JOHNS, a citizen of that city as prominent as a silverite can be anywhere now that election is over, was trying to obtain damages from the editor of The Wilkesbarre Times, who had applied the not very terrible epithet to him in the course of a political discussion. The Judge insisted that the word is complimentary, not insulting; dismissed the suit, and made Mr. JOHNS pay the costs.

—The Ameer of Afghanistan has not yet reached the point of riding a bicycle, but he is nearing it as rapidly as is consistent with Oriental ideas of royal dignity. In London a wheeled chair specially designed for ABDUR RAHMAN'S use is now on view. It is elaborately decorated with silver and is to be propelled by two men working pedals connected with the two rear wheels. The ruler of Cabul is a wise old fellow, considering his bringing up, and it is quite certain that he will soon discover with how much less fatigue he can work his own passage about the streets of his capital on two wheels than if he must be pumped along on three by two men burdened by their own weight and his.

—A club has just been organized at Vienna in which the occasionally delightful luxury of silence can be enjoyed whenever the members desire. This privilege is secured by a constitution which consists chiefly of a rule that under no pretext is a word to be spoken in any part of the clubhouse. All necessary communications, including the giving of orders to waiters, must be made in writing, and members are forbidden even by nodding to recognize each others' presence. For some unknown reason only married men are expected to join this club, according to the Vienna papers, but applications for membership are coming in rapidly.

—A hawk's lure that once belonged to MARY Queen of Scots, and was given by her son, King JAMES VI., to the royal falconer, JAMES NAESMYTH of Posso, has just been bequeathed by a descendant and namesake of his to the museum at Peebles, in Tweeddale. The lure has a wooden framework about nine inches long, shaped like a horseshoe, the projecting arms covered with green silk and ornamented with silver cord and embroidery. Two wings, apparently those of a wild duck, are placed between the arms, and the ends of these wings next the bend of the shoe and also the bend itself are covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with silver cord and embroidery. At the base is a brass swivel ring, to which a twisted cord of crimson silk and silver wire is fastened. The lure is in excellent preservation.

—Were it not for the Isthmus of Chignecto, which is low, level, and only fifteen miles wide, Nova Scotia would be an island, and vessels passing up and down the coast between the United States and the cities on the St. Lawrence would be saved over 100 miles of difficult and dangerous navigation. Many years ago there was talk of connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by means of a ship canal. Later a ship railway was suggested, and after much discussion, stock and bonds to the amount of $3,500,000 were sold in London. The Dominion Government promised a subsidy of $150,000 a year for twenty-five years if the road should be completed within a decade. Work began, locked harbors at both termini were constructed, and most of the grading necessary was done. Then the money gave out, and, though the time limit has been extended several times, recent applications for further renewals have been refused, and it now looks as though the millions spent might as well have been dropped into the ocean. The feasibility of the ship railway is still admitted by all engineers, but what prevents the investment of any more capital is the fact that trade conditions and routes have changed since the road was started. The freight once carried by sailing vessels now goes by land, and it is doubtful if it could ever be diverted back into the old channel. H. G. C. KETCHUM, the engineer who planned the Chignecto ship railway, and who supervised all the work that has been done on it, died last September, and, in obedience to a request made in his will, was buried with his face toward the dock at the Tidnish terminus.

—It would be the easiest thing in the world to raise a big fund for the heroic Cuban patriots in the way suggested by the Brooklyn correspondent whose letter we published yesterday. There is not the faintest doubt that by infallible instinct the sympathy of every real American went out to Spain's unhappy victims long before the talk about "negro brigands" had ceased to find occasional echoes in the press of this country. Since then, while clearly recognizing that, as a Nation, the United States should not and could not yet take any action in the case, the vast majority of Americans have heard unmoved the fine-drawn arguments of college professors and diplomats learned in international law, and have continued eagerly to desire an opportunity to make their sympathy effective. There does not seem to be real need, however, of the fund proposed. The Cubans are working out their own deliverance in a perfectly satisfactory manner. They deserve success, and will obtain it. Their present sufferings, cruel as they are, will discipline and train these people as nothing else would, and liberty bought at a high price will be valued at its true worth much more certainly than would be the case were it a gift from an alien race. In their war with China the Japanese wisely refused to avail themselves of the aid of foreign officers in either their army or their navy. TheCubans might well do the same. GOMEZ and MACEO need no advice from soldiers of fortune from other lands, nor do the men serving under those Generals need lessons in fighting or dying. As for private money contributions, who ever choses can make them directly to the responsible Cuban representatives here, whose names are well-known, and who will use such funds with wisdom.

—When the late Baron DE MONTYON showed his disbelief in the theory that virtue is its own sufficient reward by endowing the French Institut with funds out of which annually to pay 500 francs to the Frenchwoman adjudged most virtuous of all her kind, he little foresaw that the award would ever excite such a burst of laughter at the grave Academicians as is now going up all over France. It seems that this year, after the usual search for a worthy recipient, the judges fixed on a Mme. HARDOUIN, at Meudon. Now, there are three Mesdames HARDOUIN at Meudon, one of whom deserved the Prix Montyon without a doubt, while the second could have expected it only when the experts were in a hurry, and the third—well, the less said about this third Mme. HARDOUIN the better. By that phase of fate's irony which has developed since Post Offices were established, the letter intended to inform the extremely good Mme. HARDOUIN of her selection as the annual beneficiary was delivered to the just so-so Mme. HARDOUIN. She, after reflecting a while on life in general and her own in particular, quietly decided that the prize could not have been intended for her, and told the postman to guess again. He did—and within twenty-four hours the less-said-the-better Mme. HARDOUIN had hastened to Paris, presented her letter at the Institut and received the good Baron's money. Just before she departed, she awoke the Secretary's amazement by inquiring, "Alors, Monsieur, ces cinq cents francs c'est à l'occasion du tsar?" His amazement soon turned to suspicion. An investigation revealed the facts in the case, and soon this dreadful joke on the Académie reached the papers. There was talk at first of prosecuting the favorite of fortune, but her innocence—in this particular matter—was so apparent that she will probably be allowed to keep the money. What is to be done for Mme. HARDOUIN No. 1 nobody has yet had time to inquire.

Let It Come.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

Without reference to what is being done elsewhere, the path to prosperity, and even wealth, lies straight before the Colorado miner. The eternal hills have never failed him in his quest. If the world insists upon having gold, Colorado has gold to give it.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

A Permanent Tariff.

From The Providence Journal.

It is amusing to hear some of the Republicans talking about "a tariff that will last." There isn't any such thing and there never will be.

Slaughter.

From The Philadelphia Press.

It is said that the Prince of Wales killed 1,500 rabbits at Blenheim. British Princes have turned soldiers and sailors in the past, but never butchers.

Weyler Not Disappointing.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Weyler is being severely criticised for his dismal failure in Cuba. We would much prefer to commend his dismal failure than his brilliant success in Cuba.

Another Field for Good Works.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Why doesn't somebody organize a society for the prevention of injustice in case of the over-tempted or irresponsible poor, who come before the correctional tribunals?

Kansas Hedge Birds.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Kansas hunters, who are defying the game laws of the State by a wholesale slaughter of "hedge birds," evidently think that a quail by any other name tastes just as good.

Post Exchange Profits.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The post exchanges of the United States Army, run by the privates, made $350,000 last year over and above all expenses. Merchants can now see what they missed by not enlisting in the army.

The Silver Camps Feel the Benefit.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

On the heels of the election, when one would naturally look for depression in the silver camps of this State, the direct contrary is true. The note sent out is as cheerful as if the expected "advance agent" had already arrived and had opened a bank with unlimited credits for all who might apply.

What Could We Do with It?

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Just what we would do with Cuba if we had it, it would be difficult to say. Its population is mongrel in character, and its climate does not invite the hardy and independent white man. It would be well for annexationists to halt a little before "taking in" Cuba and Hawaii, and ask if we might not ourselves be taken in.

Football.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The football field is a field of battle. It has its dead and its wounded. It is more atrocious than a gladiatorial encounter. It is more brutal than a bull fight. If the laws are not strict enough to cover this offense against humanity then they should be made so. If college Presidents and professors are too cowardly to restrain brutality, then prosecuting attorneys and juries should come to their assistance.

FALSTAFF'S LAST WORDS.

In the current number of The Critic Locke Richardson makes known a new and original interpretation of a Shakespearean "crux" which has long puzzled the commentators. It is the "a babbled of green fields," (so emended by Theobald from the "a Table of green fields" of the First Folio,) in Dame Quickly's account of Falstaff's last hours, ("King Henry V.," Act II., Scene 3.) Mr. Richardson holds that the Twenty-third Psalm is in the old rogue's mind when he lies on his deathbed: "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures."

He points out that Falstaff's knowledge of the Bible is remarkable, and that he makes more copious use of it "in literal quotation in metaphor, and in subtle allusion than any other of Shakespeare's characters." Mr. Richardson is pleased to imagine that Falstaff had a religious bringing-up, that he knew his Creed and Catechism, and perhaps was a choir boy, and his mind naturally turned to the Bible when he knew that death was drawing near.

There have been some ingenious emendations of this phrase in the corrupt text of the First Folio besides Theobald's, but his has survived in this instance as in many others. Most readers of Shakespeare know that Falstaff "babbled of green fields" when he was dying, but until now those fields have never been identified with the "green pastures" of the Psalmist.

Prof. W. J. Rolfe expresses "serious doubts" as to whether "the explanation of Falstaff's habit of quoting Scripture, though very ingenious and plausible, is correct," and many will agree with him, for the reason that Falstaff is supposed to have lived in priest-ridden, mediaeval England before the establishment of the English Church. But, after all, Falstaff is an Elizabethan Englishman as surely as Shakespeare's Coriolanus and his Marcus Brutus are Elizabethan Englishmen. Prof. Rolfe declares that Mr. Richardson's interpretation of the deathbed utterance seems to him "by far the best that has ever been suggested," and he says: "I shall be surprised if it is not generally approved by Shakespearean scholars and critics."

Dr. Horace Howard Furness writes to Mr. Richardson that his interpretation is "admirable," adding: "I congratulate you most heartily. I have adopted it from this hour, and shall always blow a vigorous blast in your honor when I refer to it."

AUTUMN DAYS.

Arthur J. Burdick in The Buffalo Courier.

Who calls 'em "melancholy days, the saddest of the year"?
Why, land o' sakes, the Autumn's full an' runnin' o'er with cheer!
The garnered crops air in the barn, the apples in the bin,
An', like the "lilies of the field," we neither toil nor spin.

Bring out the old corn-popper,
Put apples on the table;
We'll dance an' sing an' eat our fill—
Take comfort while we're able.

Throw fuel on the roarin' blaze, beside its ruddy glow
We'll listen to entrancin' tales of magic "long ago."
Put nuts to roastin' on the hearth, invite the nabers in,
Take down the fiddle, strike the tune, an' let the fun begin.

Shake up the old corn-popper
An' keep the corn a-toastin'.
Rake out the coals upon the hearth
An' put the nuts to roastin'.

The turkey's in the roastin' pan, the chicken's in the pot;
The sparerib's in the oven, an' when the table's sot,
I'd like to find a feller sharp enough to find a trace
O' sad or melancholy days a-hangin' 'round my place.

Jes' pass the meat an' taters,
Eat hearty an' be jolly,
With friends to greet an' lots to eat,
Who cares for melancholy?

GEN. WEYLER'S PROGRESS

HE ARRIVED AT TACO TACO ON HIS MARCH YESTERDAY.

Two Engagements in Which the Insurgents Were Defeated, but the Spaniards Lost Heavily.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—It is reported that Gen. Weyler arrived to-day at Taco Taco, about three leagues southwest of San Cristobal. After a very short rest, the troops started on the march again, but their objective point is not known. They met no rebels on the way from San Cristobal.

The Spanish force commanded by Col. Pavia has had an encounter with the rebels under Lacret at Santos ranch, near Bolondron, Province of Matanzas. According to Col. Pavia's report, the rebels were routed with a loss of fourteen killed, including José Antonio Arguelles, Lacret's adjutant. A Spanish Lieutenant and one private were wounded.

Gen. Figueroa and a strong force of Spanish troops have met and defeated a rebel detachment under command of the insurgent leader Delgado at Navio, near San José de Las Lajas, in Havana Province. The rebels had a much superior force than the Spanish and occupied strong positions, but, despite these advantages, they were dislodged and dispersed, with great loss. They left thirty-nine of their dead on the field. The Spanish loss was also heavy, sixty of their number being killed, including a Captain and a Lieutenant. A Lieutenant and twenty-two privates were wounded. The combat was an exceedingly fierce one, and both sides fought bravely. It lasted five hours.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the correspondent of that paper is the only newspaper representative accompanying Gen. Weyler in his campaign against Mucco, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The correspondent sends a dispatch from Los Palacios, under the date of Sunday, Nov. 29, in which he says that the Spanish column arrived at that place without having seen the enemy. The final operations of Gen. Weyler, he says, will be carried out with activity, but without precipitation, and in a manner insuring an absolutely successful issue. This dispatch, the Imparcial's correspondent adds, has the personal sanction of Gen. Weyler himself.

WHY MR. WILLIAMS RESIGNED.

His Interference in Behalf of Americans Angered Spanish Officials.

Ramon O. Williams, ex-Consul General of the United States at Havana, arrived at his home, in Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning from a trip through England, France, and Spain. He contracted a severe cold in Spain, and was confined to his bed in Gibraltar for fifteen days.

Mr. Williams denied that his visit to Spain was in the interest of the Administration. He consented to give for the first time his reasons for resigning the office in Havana. He said that by his interference in behalf of American citizens arrested in the Island he had become persona non grata to the Spanish Government.

"The ill feeling began," said he, "directly after the arrest of Messrs. Sanguilly, Aguirre, and Carrillo, who were taken as insurgents. They were arrested on the first day of the present rebellion in Cuba, Feb 24, 1895, by order of the Captain General, who announced that he would court-martial them."

The men were court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Mr. Williams protested that this was a violation of the protocol of 1877, and that the prisoners should be transferred to civil jurisdiction. The Madrid Government subsequently reversed the Governor General's decision. Mr. Williams's interference in the various cases of Americans caused considerable ill feeling on the part of the Spanish officials, and he said that, feeling his self-respect would not allow him to remain longer, he resigned.

WILL CONSIDER PECK'S IDEA.

Junta May Adopt a Novel Method of Raising Money.

The proposition made by William P. Peck of Brooklyn that $1,000,000 be raised by $1 contributions to aid the Cuban patriots, the Junta to acknowledge the receipt, by sending to each contributor of $1 cheap photographs of Gomez and Maceo in field costume, was submitted to Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma yesterday.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who handed Mr. Peck's contribution to Gen. Palma, the General said:

"Such a plan, carried out, would, of course, be of incalculable assistance, and the suggestion is appreciated. Before I could promise that we would adopt the scheme of acknowledgement by sending photographs, however, it would be necessary for me to confer with my colleagues of the Junta."

Gen. Palma said further that he thought the plan a good one, though it might be impossible to send pictures of the Cuban Generals in field costume. The Junta has their pictures in civilian dress, but none showing them in uniform, and it would be difficult to obtain such pictures at this time."

Cuban Sanitary Office Given Up.

Rafael Navarro, Treasurer of the Cuban Army Sanitary Corps, yesterday gave up his office at 81 New Street. The corps has been disbanded, as its purpose has been fulfilled. Hereafter, under a reorganization of administration, such matters as pertain to the medical department will be attended to at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta. The insurgents are now abundantly provided with medical stores. What they require still is arms and ammunition.

Lord Rosemead Very Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Daily Mail will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Cape Town saying that Lord Rosemead, (better known as Sir Hercules Robinson,) Governor of Cape Colony, who has been ailing for some time, has become seriously worse. He is suffering from dropsy, and will have to undergo an operation.

The Hamburg Dock Strike.

HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—There has been little, if any, change in the strike situation here to-day. There are now about 15,000 strikers, and it has been found necessary for their unions to extend aid to a number of them. The distribution of strike pay began to-day, and nearly 7,000 men were the recipients of money from their organizations.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The condition of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, who has been suffering for some time past from nervous prostration, is improving, and it is probable that Mr. Roosevelt will start for Egypt within a week for the purpose of recuperating his health.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The body of Mathilde Blind, the author and lecturer, who died last week, was incinerated in the crematory at Woking to-day. A large number of persons eminent in literary and artistic circles were present, and an address was delivered by Moncure D. Conway, the distinguished author.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A cold wave of extreme severity is prevailing throughout England, and several deaths of tramps and others from exposure to the weather are reported. Many of the streams, lakes, ponds, &c., are frozen over with ice of sufficient thickness to permit skating, which is being generally indulged in.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir Albert Rappel have retired from the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and have been replaced by the election of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald and Mr. R. H. Benson. Mr. T. A. Bevan was elected Chairman of the board at a meeting held to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kuser—Dryden.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Miss Susie Fairfield Dryden, daughter of John F. Dryden, a Republican Presidential Elector, was married to-day in the Third Presbyterian Church to Col. A. R. Kuser of Trenton. The guests included Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Gov. and Mrs. J. W. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Stryker, Quartermaster Gen. and Mrs. Richard A. Donnelly, Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey, Clerk of the Supreme Court Benjamin F. Lee, Gen. and Mrs. W. J. Sewell, Gen. and Mrs. Joseph W. Plume, Col. and Mrs. James E. Fleming, Col. and Mrs. Alexander C. Oliphant, Col. and Mrs. Charles Sterling, Col. Sheffield Phelps, Col. and Mrs. Leon Abbett, Col. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Gen. and Mrs. William S. Heppenheimer, Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Potter, Gen. and Mrs. S. D. Oliphant, Justice and Mrs. David A. Depue, Justice and Mrs. Bennett Van Stykle, Justice and Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Justice and Mrs. Job H. Lippincott, ex-Gov. and Mrs. George T. Werts, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Kenney, the Misses Kinney, William B. Kinney, the Rev. and Mrs. John A. Miller, Jr., Judge and Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rowland P. Keasbey, Dr. Charles J. Kipp, Congressman and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Weeks, Miss Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Young, Henry Young, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baliantine.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Nelson of Hollifield. The maid of honor was Miss Julia Runyon, daughter of the late Theodore Runyon, Ambassador to Germany. Walter S. Lennox of Trenton was the best man. The ushers were Judge R. S. Woodruff of Trenton, R. V. and B. C. Kuser, brothers of the bridegroom; A. D. Wilson of Philadelphia, W. B. Kinney, I. P. Ward, I. G. Clifford, and Addison Woodhull of Newark. A large reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride, 1,020 Broad Street.

Luqueer—Pierrepont.

Miss Anne Low Pierrepont, daughter of Henry E. Pierrepont and granddaughter of A. A. Low, was married to Lea McIlvaine Luqueer, son of the Rev. Lea Luqueer of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Bedford, N. Y., at noon yesterday, in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn Heights. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lea Luqueer, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, D. D., and the Rev. Chauncey Brewster, rector of the church.

The bride was attired in a white satin gown, covered with white moire. It was en traine, and the veil was of Brussels lace and was a family heirloom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Jay Pierrepont, Miss Marian Ward Low, a cousin of the bride; Miss Lois Curtis Low, Mary R. Low, Miss Eloise P. Luqueer, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Jay, and Miss Alice Brinsmade, all of whom were similarly dressed in white moire gowns, with pink trimmings.

The pages were Masters Seth Low Pierrepont and R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, little brother of the bride.

The best man was Thatcher T. P. Luqueer, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., brother of the bride; Graham Lusk, Charles E. Pellew, Ensign Frank Marble, United States Navy; Dr. William B. Bunsmade, and Theodore L. Frothingham.

A wedding breakfast and reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 216 Columbia Heights. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, Miss Orr, Mrs. E. H. R. Lyman, Miss Harriet White, Alexander White, Mrs. Arthur Benson, the Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Bridgeman, and Dr. William Pierrepont.

Hyams—Siedler.

A pretty house wedding was that of Miss Anna Magdalen Siedler to Leonard Hyams, which was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna Siedler, at 545 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street at 6 o'clock last evening.

Miss Charlotte Aschenbrenner was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Bella Hyams and Miss Emily Hyams, sisters of the bridegroom. Albert Hyams, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The ushers were J. Samuels, George Hyams, Walter Hyams, and Edward Krug.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanuel.

A dinner and reception and informal dance followed. Among those present were Mrs. J. Berretto, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Liebmann, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Liebmann, Miss Jennie Liebmann, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Rothschild, the Misses Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tailor, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Heuel, Miss Emma Kellard, Miss L. Freidenberg, Miss Belle Herber, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Capen, Miss Marguerite O'Connor, Miss Josephine Besig, Mrs. M. Siedler, Miss Bertha Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Perkins, Mrs. Henry Ortlieb of Hoboken, N. J.; Miss Merlanita Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barnaby.

Weller—Brash.

Miss Blanche Brash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brash of 65 East Eightieth Street, was married to Merril G. Weller in the red room at Delmonico's at 6 o'clock last evening by the Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth-El, who performed the ceremony under a canopy of chrysanthemums, pink roses, and calla lilies.

The bride's attendants were Miss Edna Rosenberg and Master Lester Kahn. The ushers were Alfred Weller, brother of the bridegroom; Harry Vogel, David Ascheim, Joseph Lehrburger, and K. Kridel.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brash, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ash, Mrs. S. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Davids, the Misses Vogels, Miss Elsie Hyman, Miss Amy Lewis, Benno Vogel, L. Vogel, Harry Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weller of Philadelphia.

McGay—Larremore.

A very quiet wedding yesterday was that of Miss J. Edith Larremore, daughter of the late Judge Richard L. Larremore to Frank B. McGay, at All Souls' Church, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Memorial Church officiating. The groom is a popular member of the Seventh Regiment and the Mesurgia Society. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Larremore, the bride's sister, and her brother, Wilbur Larremore, gave the bride away. Franklin Black was best man. The ushers were Walter P. Bolles, William J. Gilpin, Frank Goodwillie, and James Burchall. Previous to the ceremony Walter Macfarlane rendered a number of selections on the organ. After a Southern tour, Mr. and Mrs. McGay will reside on Madison Avenue.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 1.—The Chestnut Avenue Hotel was partially burned this evening. Loss, $12,000; fully insured.

ITALY, Texas, Dec. 1.—R. Rosien's dry goods store, with six other stores, was burned last night; loss, $60,000; insurance, $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The carriage factory of Zeeman, Varney & Brother was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $30,000; fully insured.

MOUNDSVILLE, West Va., Dec. 1.—The residence of Vintor A. Weaver was fired by a natural gas explosion to-day and burned; loss, $10,000.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Boston and Maine coal sheds at Prison Point, with 12,000 tons of coal, were burned to-day; loss, $75,000.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 1.—Max Saulsbury's liquor store and six dwellings belonging to the Red Ash Coal Company were destroyed by fire this morning; loss, $9,000.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 1.—The Summer residence of Mrs. Mary Hatch of New York, situated on Galcon Hook Road, in Darby Township, Delaware County, was burned last night; loss, $15,000; fully insured.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Dec. 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the Post Office block, with all mail, Gale and Bradley's grocery, Blythe, Markley & Smith's law library, and damaged the City National Bank; loss, $100,000; insurance ample.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Verdi's Manzoni Requiem Excellently Performed Yesterday Afternoon.

Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" is so unfamiliar that it is practically a novelty, and when it was brought forward yesterday afternoon at the first public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society it had all the freshness of a new work. The history of the composition is curious enough to merit repetition here, for this requiem came into existence partly by reason of the failure of an attempt to follow an old Italian custom of bad repute—that of making a musical pasticcio. After the death of Rossini, in 1868, Verdi conceived the idea that it would be proper to honor the memory of so famous a master by the production of a requiem mass to be written by the leading composers of Italy.

Perhaps the superstitious will find something convincing in the fact that thirteen composers were chosen to do the work. Verdi reserved to himself the privilege of writing the last movement, the "Libera Me." The thirteen composers turned out their numbers according to schedule, but the result was a confusion of styles such as the world never saw except possibly in the costumes at the Chicago Exposition. Verdi was too wise even in that day and generation to permit the public to taste his musical mince pie. Years afterward, however, he found a use for his "Libera Me." Alessandro Manzoni, the poet and novelist, died, and the love and veneration of all Italy suggested him to Verdi as a suitable subject for a requiem. He had a deep affection for Manzoni and entered upon his self-appointed task with zeal. The "Requiem" was performed in the Church of San Marco on May 22, 1874. It made a deep impression upon the Italians and was repeated under Verdi's own direction at La Scala Theatre. It has since been highly successful everywhere except in England, where everything in oratorio form is measured by the Handelian yardstick.

As a matter of fact, the "Manzoni Requiem" is dramatic. It is absolutely impossible to conceive of its performance in the cloistered choir of a mediaeval cathedral by a chorus of frocked monks. It is not that sort of music at all. But, on the other hand, it is not a mere piece of theatrical claptrap as some of our transatlantic brethren would have us believe. It is an emotional setting of the mass, a religious aspiration by a man whose musical temperament is essentially dramatic. The "Dies Irae" does, indeed, descend into theatrical vulgarity, and is no credit to the genius of Verdi, but only one willfully blind can fail to perceive the exquisite beauty and pure religious feeling of the "Kyrie" and the "Lacrymosa." Operagoers will note with peculiar interest the many traces of the "Aida" style in the work, and those who are sufficiently musical will be pleased to hear how easily Verdi adapted familiar melodic turns and instrumental colors to his unwonted task.

The performance yesterday afternoon, considering the impossibility of getting a full chorus for a public rehearsal, was excellent. Mr. Damrosch was extremely fortunate in being able to engage four such competent solo singers, as Mme. Nordica, Miss Katherine Bloodgood, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. David Bispham. Mme. Nordica was not in the best of voice, and the draughts of the hall did not help her, but her work, barring one or two false intonations owing to the vocal trouble, was admirable. Miss Bloodgood's style is cool and her voice is not steady, but she phrases well. Mr. Hamlin has a good voice for oratorio work, but should cultivate a smoother cantilena. Mr. Bispham sang with great feeling and made a deep impression.

The chorus, of course, suffered from a lack of balance, but its precision was excellent and the quality of tone was, for the most part, good. The orchestra played notably well. In tone, balance, and smoothness it left little to be desired. Mr. Damrosch conducted with authority. The performance will be repeated at to-night's concert at Carnegie Hall.

THE AGUILAR LIBRARY CONCERT.

A Well-Attended Entertainment in the Mendelssohn Hall.

What was called a composers' concert was given last night in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall in aid of a worthy institution, the Aguilar Free Circulating Library. The old saying, "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," might have been applied to the entertainment, though its shortcomings were mishaps rather than faults. Mr. Henry T. Finck opened the proceedings with a brief address upon the difficulties of achieving success as a composer. Then followed the musical programme, in which the composer of each work was to supply either the performance or its accompaniment. Samuel P. Warren played his own organ romanza in E, an excellent illustration of all the things an organ should not be made to do.

Henry Holden Huss played his own minuet and "Rivulet" etude for piano very well, indeed. Miss Caroline Montefiore sang in a peculiar style three songs by Bruno Oscar Klein, to which the composer played the accompaniments tastefully. Mrs. Julie Wyman sang Edgar S. Kelley's "Israfel," Walter Damrosch, in Mr. Kelley's absence, playing the accompaniment beautifully. Mrs. Wyman was suffering from such a bad cold that she was quite unable to control her usually lovely voice. She was down on the programme also for some "love songs" by Dr. E. A. MacDowell. A small section of the Musical Art Society sang the madrigal from Walter Damrosch's opera "The Scarlet Letter," conducted by the composer, and pleased the audience so much that the number had to be repeated. The concerto concluded with Howard Brockway's sonata for violin and piano, Opus 9, played by David Mannes, violinist, and the composer. The hall was filled, and the library fund was substantially aided by the entertainment.

NEW MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Philharmonic Club Formed in Connection with Columbia University.

Since the establishment of the chair of music in the regular course of study at Columbia University there has been a marked revival of interest in this branch of art. Prof. E. A. MacDowell, who is in charge of the department, has inspired in his own students and among musical men throughout the university a desire to make the Columbia Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs and the comic opera of the Musical Society equal to any similar collegiate organization in the land. He has also started the formation of an orchestra, which promises, under his supervision, to attain a high rank in musical circles in this city.

Yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Musical Society, on Forty-ninth Street, opposite the college, the Philharmonic Society was formed. Mr. C. Lewis, the Secretary of the society, announced that the society would have two classes of membership, embracing those who will play and those who will support the organization. The first class will be entitled to positions in the orchestra only after competitive drill under the direct supervision of Prof. MacDowell. The latter, or associate class, will be members of the student body and of the Faculty, who will lend their aid, financial and otherwise, promote the interests of the orchestra. Under the first class about thirty pieces were enrolled yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—11:45 P. M.—2 West Fourteenth Street; B. Blumenthal, dry goods; damage, $1,000.

—12 midnight—Building of New Haven and Hartford Railroad, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Brook Avenue; no damage.

—1:45 A. M.—29 Carmine Street; Cohen & Lewis, paint shop; damage, $200.

—11:10 A. M.—195 Delancey Street; Samuel Snyder, paint shop; damage, $50.

—11:30 A. M.—541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; damage, $10.

—12:45 P. M.—254 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; flat of L. Pulatschek; damage, $250.

—4:55 P. M.—79 Madison Street; Mary Melville; damage, $50.

—5:15 P. M.—260 Elizabeth Street; J. Sanbano; damage, $5.

—7:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue; Third Avenue Railroad Company, cable car; damage slight.

—7:15 P. M.—747 Broadway; Boston estate and others; damage, $100,000.

—9:15 P. M.—316 West Twenty-sixth Street; Adam Cummings; damage trifling.

"A FOOL OF FORTUNE."

Mr. Crane Has a New Play Which Will Be Very Profitable.

Mr. W. H. Crane produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night a new three-act comedy by Martha Morton, entitled "A Fool of Fortune," which is likely to be as popular as "His Wife's Father," if not as "The Senator." It may be frankly and heartily praised as a good and wholesome work, not perfect as an example of the dramatist's art, of course—what play is?—not novel, or particularly ingenious, but actable, diverting, and worth remembering after the performance.

Miss Morton's best work hitherto has been her adaptation for Mr. Crane of "Der Compagnon," by L'Arronge, under the title of "His Wife's Father." She has announced that "A Fool of Fortune" is original with her. She wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, in which she declared that the new piece was "not taken from any foreign source" and that the title rôle portrayed by Mr. Crane, was a "study from life."

Perhaps Miss Morton's long and arduous study of the manuscripts of German authors has had some effect upon her style and her way of thinking and viewing life. Certainly the picture of American social life in "A Fool of Fortune" has a well-defined Teutonic tone, and, moreover, there are certain literary traits in the piece which experts generally assume to be common to adaptations of foreign plays. But these things prove nothing. Miss Morton's explicit statement that her play is original is sufficient.

"A Fool of Fortune" is another stock "ticker" play, like "The Henrietta," and it is the best of its kind since that comedy by Bronson Howard, which is the best American play ever written. Miss Morton has hardly acquired Howard's constructive skill yet, and her second act is by far the weakest of the three, which is an error so bad in a three-act play that the success of this piece in spite of it seems almost paradoxical.

The first act is sprightly and entertaining, and the third is stirring and pathetic, with an infusion of rich humor.

Mr. Crane's part is unusually congenial and effective. He is a light-hearted, easy-going man of affairs, who has made a comfortable fortune, and is living rather more expensively than his circumstances warrant, on the good American plan of making a show. His weak business partner is enticed into a losing speculation, and, though they fight through it bravely, they are ruined.

Elisha Cuningham is reduced to penury and transformed into that familiar and pitiable Wall Street type, the broken-down operator, shabby, weak-kneed, bibulous, and ever watchful of the ticker. Then there comes a moment, through the agency of good friends, when he is suddenly elevated to the leadership in a big operation. His fortune is restored, and the enemy who ruined him grovels at his feet pleading for mercy. This is a splendid situation, skillfully led up to. In the very hour of his triumph Cuningham dies.

Mr. Crane has never before "composed" a character so well, and his treatment of the strongly contrasted scenes of the third act was picturesque and powerful. That the broad humor of the rôle is well within his powers of expression goes without saying. But he also sounded the note of true pathos with unexpected skill.

The supporting company worked well. Mr. Brooke retrieved his failure in "The Governor of Kentucky," and contributed a striking and memorable piece of character acting as the weak, nervous partner. Miss Shannon was charming in an inconsistent but not ineffective rôle, and, though her true forte is comic characterization, it must be admitted that she can be dolorous and shed tears very pretily. The pug pup she fondled in Act I., and who thereupon proceeded to eat her gloves, is one of the ablest canine actors lately seen here.

Mr. Arden lent a new tone to the long-familiar fortune-hunting foreigner of the stage, and William Boag, a rising young actor, was excellent as a rustic person of great benevolence and small knowledge of whist and the world.

But all the others were as capable as need be, and the printed cast must therefore take the place of further individual praise. The play is richly and tastefully mounted.

Elisha Cuningham	William H. Crane
Nathaniel Lloyd	Percy Brooke
Karl Worresdorf	Boyd Putnam
Count De Cluny	Edwin Arden
Cornelius Green	William Boag
Ezekiel Powers	F. F. Mackay
James Stetson	Vincent Serrano
Thomas	Charles J. Jackson
Marjorie Cuningham	Effie Shannon
Jennie Cuningham	Dallas Tyler
Mrs. Cuningham	Kate Lester

MRS. SEARS'S LECTURES.

"Troubadours and Trouveres" the Theme of the Third in the Series.

Mrs. Frances Gordon Sears gave a lecture yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Peter Hayden, 106 Fifth Avenue, on "Troubadours and Trouvères."

It was the third lecture in a series, the other two being on "The Crusades" and "Scholasticism and Rise of Universities." The lectures have been given under the auspices of the following patronesses: Mrs. Peter Hayden, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Franklin A. Paddock, Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Mrs. Frederick K. Trowbridge, Mrs. James R. Jesup, Mrs. William Moore Carson, Mrs. George G. Williams, and Mrs. Charles T. Cook.

Mrs. Sears began by quoting from Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun and Plato as to the influence of songs upon the life of a nation. Plato said that a nation's condition could be determined by the music and poetry it enjoyed. She then sketched the rise in Provence of the troubadours, with their lyric passion and chivalry. They played at war in their knightly tourneys; and parodied the serious formalities of the law in their "Courts of Love," over which frequently threescore of dames presided.

The splendid civilization of that portion of the coast of the Mediterranean can be seen from the condition of Cordoba under the magnificent government of the Moors. At a time when London and Paris were straggling, muddy, unlighted towns, Cordoba was paved with rock, lighted so well that one could walk in a straight line for ten miles under its public lamps; and while fifty books were considered a sumptuous library in Northern Europe, it required forty volumes to catalogue the books in one library in Saracenic Spain.

Thomas Davidson's Lectures.

Thomas Davidson will resume his lectures in the chantry of All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, Thursday, Dec. 10. There will be two courses. The first will consist of six lectures on "The Prometheus of Aeschylus," a historical and philosophical study of Greek religion and drama. The second course will consist of ten lectures upon "The Philosophy and History of Mysticism." Tickets may be had on application to the Rev. R. Heber Newton, 781 Madison Avenue.

Nat Goodwin's Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Judge Murphy to-day ordered the case of Goodwin vs. Goodwin stricken from the calendar. Judge Murphy finds the comedian's case was dismissed Nov. 19, and the subpoena issued Nov. 23 has no legal effect. The contempt proceedings are vacated, as is the order restraining Nat Goodwin from receiving money due from last week's engagement here.

Trains of the Royal Blue Line.
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Best and fastest service; parlor and dining cars. Station Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty St.—Adv.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., are at the Savoy.

—James J. Van Alen of Newport is at the Netherland.

—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania is at the Windsor.

—W. W. Russell, Secretary of the United States Legation in Venezuia, is at the Hoffman.

—Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal and J. L. Loose of Chicago are at the Buckingham.

—N. Willis Bumstead of Boston and M. A. Reed of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Plaza.

—W. F. Cottrell and F. J. Cotton of Newport and Charles E. Foster of Washington are at the Everett.

—Congressman Joseph A. Scranton of Pennsylvania and Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—William Hay of Philadelphia, C. E. Kilduff of Boston, and John H. Burroughs of Schenectady are at the Metropole.

—John C. Knight of Providence, Charles L. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., and C. D. Fox of Boston are at the Normandie.

—C. H. Burrell of Boston, W. A. Marshall of Albany, and Robert F. Davis of Portland, Me., are at the Union Square.

—W. F. Mackey of Buffalo, Robert Barlow of Providence, Austin Beach of Pittsburg, and C. B. Kendall of Boston are at the Astor.

—William F. Frick of Baltimore and C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Albemarle.

—William H. Murray and Bonsall F. Smith of Philadelphia, Charles Newton Cobb of Albany, and J. H. Abel of Milwaukee are at the St. Denis.

—Seymour Cunningham and A. K. Tingle of Washington, Prof. William Watson of Boston, W. F. Marshall of Chicago, and Charles E. Way of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

—Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews, Carlos French, Augustus Brandegee, and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut and Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

—Sir William C. Van Horne of Canada, Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, Judge John M. Hall of New Haven, and H. B. Ledyard, Ashley Pond, and Henry Russel of Detroit are at the Manhattan.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, M. H. de Young of San Francisco, Gen. William F. Draper of Massachusetts, Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indiana are at the Waldorf.

—J. C. Burton and wife of Troy, N. Y., George S. Braid of New York, Bond Thomas of Philadelphia, S. Crowder of London, H. D. Crowder of London, F. N. Saunders of Staten Island, and Mrs. T. D. Paret of Stroudsburg, Penn., are at the Brevoort House.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Congressman Charles Daniels of Buffalo, Gen. William M. Osborne of Boston, Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, State Treasurer A. B. Colvin of Albany, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Prof. A. P. W. Thomas of Auckland, New Zealand, and William Murray Crane of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Miller, silks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Westminster Hotel.

—Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; D. C. Taylor, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, boys' clothing, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; W. F. Maloney, ladies and infants' wear; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Fuld & Bochlowitz, Albany, N. Y.; H. Bochlowitz, knit goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, dry goods; I. Gutman, embroideries; Miss M. Bass, laces, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, fancy goods; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; G. C. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

—Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, &c., 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Carter, furs; F. W. Coons, silks; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; Mr. Bellcher, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

—Lansburg, The J., Carpet and Furniture Company, Washington D. C.; W. A. Boyd, carpets; Grand Hotel.

—Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Martin, J. B., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; H. J. Martin, cloaks, notions, fancy goods, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. S. Boyd, domestics, 86 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

—Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Everett House.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Lindsay, dress goods and silks, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Sissen Brothers & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sissen, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; C. R. Stearns, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

—Steppacher, W. M., & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

—Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Strawbridge, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, upholstery goods; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; J. W. Harvey, notions, 51 Leonard Street.

—Wallace, J., & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; J. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Urweiler, blankets and linens; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. J. Carter, upholstery goods; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; S. Y. Pierce, crockery; 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; N. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; A. B. Wyckoff, dry goods, &c., 60 Lispenard Street.

—Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Hunkins, notions and fancy goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

The Bridge Across the Hudson.

According to Secretary Swan, the New York and New Jersey Construction Companies yesterday made a contract with the Union Bridge Company for the building of the bridge over the Hudson at a cost not to exceed $25,000,000, the Union Bridge Company agreeing to give a bond of $1,000,000 for the faithful performance of the contract. The bonds for the construction of the bridge will be soon offered.

Mrs. Drayton's Engagement.

Mrs. Caroline Astor Drayton, the daughter of Mrs. William Astor, and recently divorced from J. Coleman Drayton, is,

The Liebmann Co

BROOKLYN. Fulton, Livingston and Hoyt Streets. BROOKLYN.
Up-town Branch: Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street.

Our Great Cash Purchase

FROM THE

EXECUTORS

of the Late Joseph Wechsler, Comprising the ENTIRE PLANT and MERCHANDISE contained in the two large buildings recently occupied by the firm of

JOSEPH WECHSLER'S SONS

Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.

WILL BE READY FOR DISPOSAL AT

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

The Stock Has Been Divided and Will Be Sold Simultaneously

At Both Our Establishments, Down Town as Well as Up Town.

Mr. Joseph Wechsler, of the late firm of Wechsler & Abraham, started this great establishment for his sons on the broad principles that always lead to success. Just when the business had made a name, the death of the originator caused its being wound up.

We have bought everything: The stocks in the two stores, in warehouses, in transit, even all goods the firm had on orders. The business had been in existence but a few years; the goods are all of recent purchase and of a very high character, as they necessarily must be, to meet the requirements of a select neighborhood. The stocks are complete in everything kept by a modern department store, but there are no groceries.

That we can offer such a choice stock at the low prices we are able to name will undoubtedly stamp this as a landmark sale.

The magnitude of this stock, involving amounts in value upwards of $300,000.00, marks this as one of the largest dry goods deals ever consummated in Brooklyn. The nearness of the holidays, however, compels us to dispose of this immense stock quickly, therefore

This Sale Must Close Within Ten Days.

WE HAVE ADDED 500 SALESPEOPLE TO OUR REGULAR FORCE.

Silks, Satins and Velvets.
Plain, Fancies and Blacks.
Also Rich Evening Stuffs.

Muslin Underwear.
Lingerie, House Dresses, Wool Waists, up to the finest qualities.

Infants' Outfitting.
Outdoor and Indoor Wants
For the new comer; an endless variety.

Drapery and Curtains.
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Covering
For Furniture, up to the finest made.

Muslins, Sheetings, Sheets.
Every well-known brand of Muslin, Sheeting, Hemmed Sheets, Ticking.

Trimmings and Buttons.
Plain and Jet Passementerie, Braids.
Jeweled, Enamel, Steel & Pearl Buttons.

Gloves.
Real Paris Kid Gloves,
Lined Gloves, Mits, &c.

Books and Stationery.
Standard and Holiday Books, Booklets, Christmas Cards, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Small Wares.
Dressmakers' Supplies of every kind.

Umbrellas and Canes
From the foremost makers.

Art Embroideries.
Renaissance Art Squares, embroidered Scarfs and Lambrequins, embroidered and painted Novelties, Worsteds, &c.

Woolen Dress Fabrics.
Fancy Weaves and Novelties,
plain, colors and black, of every grade.

Women's and Boys' Shoes.
The most up-to-date Footwear,
to suit the most exacting.

Boys' Clothing.
Boys' and Young Men's Winter Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Shirt Waists, &c.

Rugs and Made Carpets.
Real Persian, Axminster and Smyrna Rugs, Made Carpet, Matting, Oil Cloth.

Dress Linings, Hair Cloth,
Moreen, Silesias, Rustleines, Cambrics, everything for Dressmakers.

Hosiery and Merino Wear,
Silk, Wool and Cotton.
The best and finest makes.

China, Glass, Silverware.
Choicest and Newest Makes
in enormous quantities.

Jewelry.
Gold, Silver and Plated Ware
of every kind; Fans, Optical Goods, &c.

Ribbons.
Best qualities in endless varieties.

Leather and Fancy Goods.
Satchels, Pocketbooks, Frames, &c.

Furniture.
On Bedford Avenue, an entire building, 4 floors, 100x100, full of choice, useful Furniture, besides an acre full in our down-town store.

Ladies' Outer Garments
and Suits, in Cloth, Velour and Fur, of latest styles, Rubber Coats, Shawls.

Misses' & Children's Wear.
Jackets, Reefers and Dresses,
all of the latest description.

Ladies' Corsets.
The most celebrated Makes
from France, Germany and America.

Table and House Linens.
Damasks, Napkins, Rich Cloths,
Towels and Toweling.

Cotton Dress Fabrics,
Ginghams, Sateens, Cambrics,
Crepe Cloths, &c.

Men's Furnishings.
Men's shirts, Neckwear, &c.,
the best and most reliable produced.

House Furnishings.
Best House and Kitchen Utensils.
Everything to make home comfortable.

Toilet Articles.
Best Makes of Perfumes, Brushes, Combs and every Toilet Requisite.

Laces.
Finest productions of France, Germany, &c.

Pictures and Paintings.
Original in Oil, Copies of Masters, &c.

Blankets, Flannels,
Comfortables, Rugs, Horse Clothing. Best all-wool California Blankets, Traveling and Carriage Rugs. Horse Clothing of every kind.

LOUIS AND HERMAN LIEBMANN, MANAGERS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 1,024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map ninety-five feet and 65-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 05-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map; and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 63 (sixty-three) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of lot number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five feet and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 05-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot number 62 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as block Number 2332 in section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 1,024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map ninety-five feet and 65-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 05-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map; and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and sixty-five feet and 20 hundredths northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map eighteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin seventy-eight feet and 88-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 88-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map ninety-five feet and 65-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 05-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map; and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 64 (sixty-four) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and sixty-five feet and 20 hundredths northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map eighteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin seventy-eight feet and 88-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 88-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889, and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Thirty-third Street distant fifty-three feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau St., New York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Thirty-third Street distant fifty-three feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 7 Nassau St., New York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Douglas Robinson and Henry B. Wolrych Whitmore, as trustees, under the will of Douglas Robinson, deceased, for the benefit of FANNY MONROE ROBINSON and remaindermen, plaintiffs, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant twenty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Willett Street and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the northerly side of Grand Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Grand Street 17 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less; together with the right of way mentioned in deed of premises to Morris Rinalds by Moses Adler, recorded in Liber 1199 of Conveyances, Page 399.—Dated New York, November 21, 1896.

ISAAC FROMME, Referee.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, New York City.
n23-2aw3wW&F&d17

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antillia, (letters must be directed "per Antillia";) at 4 PM for Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, per steamship Ville de Brest.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Asiatic Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Macduff, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1896.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

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offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel,a.p.$3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Florida. **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
PalmBeach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal.W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House,e.p.,$1 up,a.p.,$3 up
Montgomery, Ala...Exchange Hotel,a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p.$1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L.L.Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St.Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av.& 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s.e.cor.5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Hanover,a.p.
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do .....New Lafayette Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Hanover,ap.,$2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep't) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N.J.Trenton H'se,e.p.$1 up,a.p.$2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p.$1.50, a.p.$3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Dec. 8 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM | *Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM
†Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris: Southampton, Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Dec. 2 | PARIS.....Dec. 23
NEW-YORK.....Dec. 9 | NEW-YORK....Dec. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antw

A WEAK WHEAT MARKET.

The Lightest Grain Delivery for December in Many Years.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Chicago trade this morning witnessed the lightest grain delivery for Dec. 1 in many years. With about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago houses, as good or better than contract grade, the morning deliveries did not exceed 25,000 bushels. One year ago the Dec. 1 delivery of wheat was given at 2,750,000 bushels. Yet, with the cash premium so great that carriers of wheat dare not let go of it, the trade followed the absence of deliveries with a very slow market.

There was much disappointment over the action in wheat for the morning. There was neither strength nor activity and less than 1c. range in the May price up to midday. At the low point of the morning the price was 1c. under last night. The long-waited-for December delivery day brought out no wheat. It was like the first day of an "off" month—August or February. The trade took the event as a matter of fact. For a little time early the December price was firmer until there was but 3c. spread to the May price. Then the market weakened.

Trade in the pit was the dullest for weeks. May opened on a down turn with sales at 84⅜c. to 84⅛c. When December got a bulge to 81⅝c., May recovered to 84¾c. From this the break before 11 o'clock was to 83⅜c. It took an hour to get a rally to 84¼c., with December holding strong at 81c.

When the absence of wheat on December contracts did not start a strong market in wheat, nothing else could be expected to do so. After the news was all considered, and some good buying by Mitchell, Milmine, and others failed to create any enthusiasm on the bull side, the market had another sinking spell. Prices dropped to 84⅛c. and 83⅜c., December and May.

Wheat closed at low point for December at 80¾c. May touched 83⅜c., and closed 83½c.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following transfers in the Fifth Cavalry are made: Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, from Troop H to Troop L; Capt. Francis Michler, from Troop L to Troop H.

—The following transfers in the First Infantry are made: First Lieut. Samson L. Faison, from Company G to Company K; First Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., from Company K to Company G.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Miles Tool Company, Hamilton, Ohio, on business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages now under construction at these works.

—The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry are made: First Lieut. Arthur C. Lucat, from Company I to Company D; First Lieut. William Black, from Company D to Company H; First Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, from Company H to Company I.

—Major John L. Clem, Quartermaster, will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Jackson, Elwood County, Alabama, for the purpose of ascertaining, for the information of the Quartermaster General, the number of graves of officers and enlisted men in the cemetery formerly connected with the military post at that point, and the cost of the removal of such remains as may be found there to the nearest or most convenient National cemetery.

—A board, to consist of Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry; Major Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry; Major William S. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry, recorder, has been appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine such officers as may be ordered before it for promotion. Capt. William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry; William H. Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry; William C. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry; Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry; John S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry; Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry; Stephen Baker, Sixth Infantry; Daniel T. Leis, Eighth Infantry; Charles Keller, Second Infantry, and Eli L. Higgins, Second Cavalry, have been ordered before the board.

Navy.

—Ensign A. Rust has been ordered to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

—Chief Engineer David Smith will be detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering Dec. 12 and retired the next day.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, whose Winter games are to be held in the armory at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue next Saturday night, in order to avoid the disqualification of some of the wheelmen who are to take part in the cycle races, has applied to the League of American Wheelmen to approve the several wheeling events. The star events in the interesting programme of the thirty varied competitions are the eight-lap relay race, open to teams of four men from each company; the 440-yard run for the championship of the regiment, and the Roman chariot race. In the latter each chariot will be drawn by a team of four men, the driver being dressed in Roman costume. The teams represent different companies, and the event is particularly exciting. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games which will commence at 8 o'clock.

St. George and Company C Games.

For the first games of the St. George's Athletic Club and Company C, Twelfth Regiment, to be held in the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on Dec. 9, an unusually interesting programme has been arranged. It will include the following events, with possibly an addition: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; running high jump, handicap; potato race, scratch; obstacle race, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and two-mile bicycle race, handicap. In addition to the prizes which will be given to the first, second, and third in each event, a silk banner will be awarded to the club whose representatives score the largest number of points at the games. Entries close to-morrow with W. T. Godfrey, 406 West Fifty-second Street, or John Damery, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

Championship Shoot at Trenton.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—A three days' championship live-bird shoot was opened to-day at the Inter-State Fair Grounds. Fulford, Brewer, Class, Murphy, Elliott, and several other celebrities were present and participated in the events. Three matches were shot.

The purse for the first event, ten birds, one miss out, was divided by Budd, Van Dyke, Woodruff, and Elliott.

Murphy, Elliott, and Winston divided the purse for the second event, fourteen birds, one miss out.

The last event, a handicap match, twenty-five birds, resulted as follows: First place, Fulford and Van Dyke; second place, Class, Elliott, Woodruff, and B. M. C.; third place, Widman and Brewer.

Boxing at Polo Athletic Club.

The first boxing entertainment of the new Polo Athletic Club will be given next Friday night at the clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. An excellent programme has been arranged by Manager Newman. The principal bout of the evening will be twenty rounds at catch weights between "Dave" Wall of New York and "Eddie" Muntzner of Staten Island. The other bouts will be one at fifteen rounds, 132 pounds, between "Jack" Delaney and "Marty" McCue of New York. The opening bout will be ten rounds at catch weights between Henry Apfel and "Willie" Keefe, both of this city. The clubhouse is in the old Atlanta Casino.

Columbia Boys Must Pay the Crew Debts.

There is a great deal of "rushing" going on at Columbia University just at present for subscriptions to pay the debt incurred by last year's 'Varsity crew. President Seth Low has announced that unless the $3,500 be paid off before Christmas he will not allow next year's crew to start training for the big race at Poughkeepsie in June. This would be a calamity to Columbia aquatics, but it seems improbable that it will occur. Alumni and students are responding liberally.

Sale of Trotting Stock.

The Fall combination sale of trotting stock under Peter C. Kellogg's management was begun yesterday in the Madison Square Garden. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow. A poor lot of horses were disposed of yesterday, and prices were low.

Horses for Exhibition Abroad.

The trotting-bred carriage horses Blazeaway, Great Scott, Golden Rod, Cracksman, Marksman, and Ganymede were on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, which sailed Sunday for London. They were consigned by G.B. Hulme to his brother-in-law, Sir James Nugent, and are to be shown at the Royal Agricultural Show, in Islington, in the Spring.

Shooting Match by Telegraph.

A five-man team revolver shoot will probably take place between the Knickerbocker Revolver Club and the Savannah Light Guard. It will be shot by telegraph. C. S. Richmond of Savannah, the regular champion of the United States, winning the title in a shoot in New Jersey last Fall, is interested in the contest. The match will probably be shot the last of next month.

Eastern League Meeting.

President P. T. Powers gives notice that the annual meeting of the Eastern League of Professional Baseball Clubs will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day at 12 o'clock noon. The Board of Directors of the league will meet at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer, two years' references. 822 3d Av., near 50th St., Sugrue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Mrs. W. H. Duff would like to obtain a position for chambermaid and seamstress now in her employ. Call, before 12 to-day, 925 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. C., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid in a private family; willing and obliging; nearly four years' reference from last place; no cards. 236 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; can wait on lady. Call, two days, A. Anderson, 645 2d Av., care of Hands.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl; excellent chambermaid or nurse to growing children; sews; very obliging. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 150 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By refined North German, willing to assist with children, to do chamberwork and sewing. Bishoff, Concord, S. I.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. 525 Madison Av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; good reference; country or city. 213 East 28th St. Hayes.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By French girl as chambermaid and maid; good sewer and hairdresser. 206 East 10th St. Huyen.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent and recommended young Frenchwoman. French, care Krohn, 940 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced person as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages $35; long and satisfactory reference from last place. M. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. E. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; wages $35 to $40; good city references; kitchen maid preferred; thoroughly understands French and English cooking. Fisher's bell, 152 West 63d St.

COOK and CATERER.—French and English cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. B. M., 216 West 36th St., third floor.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands desserts, soups, milk, and butter; good baker; city or country; first-class reference; former employers seen. 155 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city references. 123 West 24th St.; ring bell 11.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; references. Mary, Box B, 1,513 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in a private family; one as cook; no objection to washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference. 301 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman to go out by the day as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Mrs. Kehoe, 229 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. C. D., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 1,054 3d Av.

COOK.—By a thorough, good cook (English) in all branches, good references. 338 West 59th St., care Janitor.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objections to the country; reference; wages $20. Fitzgerald, 65 East 101st St.

COOK.—By a German cook in a private Christian family; no washing; first-class reference. 903 6th Av., Room 7.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; good reference; left last place on account of family breaking up housekeeping. 119 East 71st St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; five years' city reference. 35 West 12th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman; by week or month; best city and country references. 426 4th Av.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; city or country; first-class city reference. 212 East 63d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; city reference. 316 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; with city reference. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish girl as plain cook in a private family. Roberts, 216 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; with excellent references; would go as cook by the day or week. 203 East 33d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. 215 East 40th St., care Mullenberg.

COOK.—Excellent; assist with washing; good reference. 206 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; city references. H. J., 102 West 32d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined lady as companion, (invalid?) chaperone, or position of trust. Eligible. 428 West 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest work and on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns wishes customers at home or by day; home preferred; gowns made in the latest style; sample shown; reference. Frances, 152 West 85th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By respectable young lady, educated in Ireland, as nursery governess in first-class family; can be highly recommended by responsible parties. 460 West 41st St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; highest references. Instruction, 128 West 66th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman to take charge of whole household, or any position of trust; best reference. 147 East 82d St., basement.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; understands soups, desserts; good baker; reference. 348 East 41st St., O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework in small family. 169 St. Nicholas Av. Blessing, first flat.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in flat. 229 East 88th St., Roberts's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 873 Times Up-town Office, 1,1227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German lady's maid; understands altering dresses; stylish hairdresser; good seamstress; city reference. 816 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travel; city reference. 872 3d Av., care Mrs. Corbett.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent middle-aged Swedish person; used to travel; speaking French fluently; best references. A. E. C. D., Box 871 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—A lady desires to place a German Swiss girl as maid and seamstress, or as nurse to grown children. 80 East 55th St. Mrs. Love.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by day; in private family; excellent city reference. S., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to go out by day as laundress; can do up thoroughly ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; best reference. 400 West 46th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; has the best of city reference. 185 West 63d St.; ring Murray's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in private family; good references. 126 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By very competent young woman as laundress; best reference; first-class private family. 806 8th Av., flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family, best city reference. 146 East 39th St., ring Nagle's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; Swedish; best city reference. 161 East 46th St., basement bell.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable girl to take care of children and do chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. Burke, 554 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a cheerful, competent, and trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse, or growing child; city, country, or travel; good references. 10 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By respectable young lady, German, as nurse to grown children; understands sewing, fancy work; willing and obliging. Miss Heinrich, 420 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German, from Hanover, to one or two children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. 178 East 55th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress, few more days in the week; understands children's clothes; good city reference. P. Tirado, 820 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking; neat hand sewer; reference. M., Box 46, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the day; quick worker. Mme. Boffard, 456 4th Av., ring twice.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country; best references. K. B., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; private family; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. 342 West 38th St., first floor.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a good waitress and parlormaid in a private family; has reference. M. B., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class German waitress; capable in all branches; best reference. M. H., 593 2d Av., rear house.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; in private family; best city reference. 798 6th Av., second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a butler where one or more footmen are kept; two and a half years' personal reference from present employer; age, 36; also a second man; twenty-two; Englishman; first-class experience; disengaged immediately. B., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of dining room; excellent at cleaning silver and decorating table; very reliable; neat, sober, and industrious; first-class city reference. Edmund, Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; other good references as to character and capability; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Benson, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and valet; just arrived; can furnish first-class references; age, twenty-two years, height, 5 ft. 7 inches; wages moderate, to obtain a situation. Butler, 20 Cannon St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. B., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; in private family; where second man is kept; highly recommended; thoroughly competent; clean silver like new; very tall; nice appearance; age 35; lady can be seen. N. L., Box 75, 1242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. C. Gower, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class French Swiss butler in private family; thoroughly up to his duties in every respect; first-class references. M. Charles., 218 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; very honest; strictly sober, neat, and industrious; best city references. A. W., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; understands his work thoroughly; scrupulous; clean; wages $45; good references. M. G., Mrs. Grady, 323 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss; 32; thoroughly understands his duties; speaks English, German, French; best city and European references. B., care of Mrs. Boerl, 123 West 33d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing to be useful; middle-aged; single; strictly sober, honest man; private or boarding house. Louis, 1,096 3d Av., Times Branch.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, single-handed, or second of three; English; height, 5 feet 11 inches. Advertiser, care of Armstrong, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober; city reference. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; English. Herbert, Box 201, 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF—COOK, &c.—Gentleman will recommend his French middle-aged couple; have been in my service for several years; man chef; wife fine cook and kitchenmaid; have had charge of my kitchen, and give to my family all satisfaction. Banker, 50 Broadway, Room 19.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; nine years' personal city references, honest, sober, willing, obliging, as last employer can certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced, careful driver; strictly honest and sober; country preferred. J. C., 921 6th Av.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—A practical furnaceman, having few places in neighborhood of 48th St. and 5th Av., would like to get few more places in that vicinity. A. C., 203 East 33d St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; 25; indoors; private family; assist waiting; five years' personal city references. H. K., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; 22; understands all his duties; disengaged any time; lady can be seen; willing and obliging. R. U., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—General indoor servant; care furnaces, pumps, brasses; windows; no waiting; personal references. Reliable, Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful man in a private family; understands furnace and housework, except waiting; reference. George, Box 137, 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN and WAITER.—As useful man and waiter in a private family, by a young Frenchman; speaks little English; very willing and obliging; reference. Meylan, 271 7th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman in private family; understands electric pumps, elevators, steam furnaces, all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 950 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; in private family; thoroughly knows his duties; attend furnace; trustworthy; best references. G. B., 650 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man as waiter or useful man; good personal reference. C. H., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

RELIABLE, EDUCATED YOUNG MAN desires employment; law office preferred; small salary. Franklin, 275 East Houston St.

YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; best of city reference. C. C., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS.

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

ASSIGNMENT OF TERMS AND OF J USTICES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

We, the Justices of the City Court of New York, do hereby appoint the following times for holding the General, Special, Equity, and Trial Terms of said Court, and assign Justices to hold the said terms during the year 1897.

General Terms, for the hearing and decision of appeals from orders and judgments, will be held during the year 1897 on the last Monday of the months of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, and December.

GENERAL TERMS.

January....Chief Justice VAN WYCK, Justices SCHUCHMAN and O'DWYER.
February...Justices FITZSIMONS, McCARTHY, and CONLAN.
March.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK, Justices FITZSIMONS and McCARTHY.
April.....Justices CONLAN, SCHUCHMAN, and O'DWYER.
May.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK, Justices McCARTHY and SCHUCHMAN.
September..Justices FITZSIMONS, CONLAN, and SCHUCHMAN.
October.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK, Justices CONLAN and O'DWYER.
November..Justices McCARTHY, SCHUCHMAN, and O'DWYER.
December...Chief Justice VAN WYCK, Justices FITZSIMONS and McCARTHY.

TRIAL TERMS.

Each and every Trial Term appointed shall commence on the first Monday of the month for which it is assigned, and may be continued until and including the Friday preceding the first day of the ensuing term.

PART I.

January.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK. | June.....Justice FITZSIMONS.
February....Justice FITZSIMONS. | October.....Justice SCHUCHMAN.
March.....Justice CONLAN. | November....Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
April.....Justice O'DYWER. | December....Justice McCARTHY.
May.....Justice SCHUCHMAN.

PART II.

January.....Justice McCARTHY. | June.....Justice CONLAN.
February....Justice SCHUCHMAN. | October.....Justice FITZSIMONS.
March.....Justice FITZSIMONS. | November....Justice O'DWYER.
April.....Justice McCARTHY. | December....Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
May.....Justice O'DWYER.

PART III.

January.....Justice CONLAN. | June.....Justice SCHUCHMAN.
February....Justice O'DWYER. | October.....Justice CONLAN.
March.....Justice SCHUCHMAN. | November....Justice McCARTHY.
April.....Justice FITZSIMONS. | December....Justice FITZSIMONS.
May.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK.

PART IV.

January.....Justice O'DWYER. | June.....Justice O'DWYER.
February....Justice McCARTHY. | October.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
March.....Chief Justice VAN WYCK. | November....Justice SCHUCHMAN.
April.....Justice CONLAN. | December....Justice CONLAN.
May.....Justice McCARTHY.

SPECIAL TERMS—CHAMBERS.

Held every day in the year except Sundays and the usual holidays.

January 4th to January 16th, inc. Justice SCHUCHMAN.
January 18th to January 30th, inc. Justice FITZSIMONS.
February 1st to February 13th, inc. Justice CONLAN.
February 15th to February 27th, inc. Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
March 1st to March 17th, inc. Justice McCARTHY.
March 18th to April 3d, inc. Justice O'DWYER.
April 5th to April 17th, inc. Justice SCHUCHMAN.
April 19th to May 1st, inc. Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
May 3d to May 19th, inc. Justice FITZSIMONS.
May 20th to June 5th, inc. Justice CONLAN.
June 7th to June 19th, inc. Justice McCARTHY.
June 21st to July 3d, inc. Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
July 5th to July 17th, inc. Justice FITZSIMONS.
July 19th to July 31st, inc. Justice O'DWYER.
August 2d to August 18th, inc. Justice CONLAN.
August 19th to September 4th, inc. Justice McCARTHY.
September 6th to September 18th, inc. Justice SCHUCHMAN.
September 20th to October 2d, inc. Chief Justice VAN WYCK.
October 4th to October 16th, inc. Justice O'DWYER.
October 18th to October 30th, inc. Justice McCARTHY.
November 1st to November 17th, inc. Justice FITZSIMONS.
November 18th to December 4th, inc. Justice CONLAN.
December 6th to December 18th, inc. Justice O'DWYER.
December 20th to December 31st, inc. Justice SCHUCHMAN.

Court opens daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adopted in convention November 30, 1896.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
JAMES M. FITZSIMONS.
JOHN HENRY McCARTHY.
LEWIS J. CONLAN.
JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN.
EDWARD F. O'DWYER.

I, John B. McGoldrick, Clerk of the City Court of New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the assignment of Justices to hold the terms, and the designation of the terms to be held by the Court during the year 1897, remaining of record in my office.

Dated City Hall, this 30th day of November, 1896.

JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Clerk.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE BEST suburban real estate in the vicinity; new and unheard of inducements will help sales immensely; particulars on application.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty Street, N. Y.

WANTED—A first-class butler; city references required. Call, 9 to 12, 57 East 56th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey
IN COOPER UNION
To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF METROPOLITAN FORward Movement, Thursday Night, Dec. 3d, in Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. E. S. Osbon, J. M. Cornell, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, and others will speak; combined choirs will sing.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS at lower prices than elsewhere. In sterling silver we have no competition; hatpins, 19c.; cold cream jars, 49c.; manicure pieces, 10c. to 89c; manicure scissors, 49c.; emeries, 11c., warranted 925 fine; handkerchiefs at lowest prices. JAMMES, 900 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Albany, in the State of New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Francis J. O'Brien, late of the City of Watervliet, in the County of Albany and State of New York, deceased, and all creditors of said Francis J. O'Brien are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of said County of Albany, on or before the 7th day of January, 1897.

I. & J. M. LAWSON,
Attorneys, &c.,
No. 37 Maiden Lane,
Albany, N. Y.

SARONY, NAPOLEON.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fry, Jennie Fisher, and Louie Sarony, send greeting:

Whereas, Otto Sarony of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of NAPOLEON SARONY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SACKETT AND LANG, Attorneys for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
n25-1aw6wW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New York City. s30-1aw6mW

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—MADISON AV., 109, Near 30th.—Private house; one or two choice rooms; convenient hotels, clubs.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (Park entrance.)—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; references.

23D ST., 328 WEST.—Very pleasant rooms; large front and single, with excellent board; permanent, transient; central; homelike.

25TH ST., 54 EAST.—Rooms, furnished, with or without board; gentlemen only; valet's attendance free.

31ST ST., 127 EAST.—Large furnished sunny rooms, with good board.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

49TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsome, sunny second and third floors; first-class board.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; German cooking; table board.

109 WEST 48TH ST.—An attractive, centrally located house; third and fourth floor rooms; excellent board optional; moderate terms.

MADISON AV., 159.—Handsomely furnished second floor rooms; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

20 WEST 33D ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

20TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large room, or suite with bath; comfortably and elegantly furnished; private family.

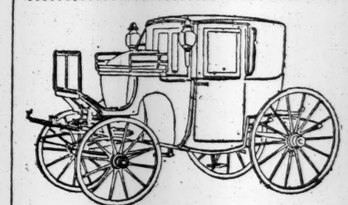
33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large sunny room; hot and cold water; ample closets; private house; permanent; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Lady and adult son desire board in quiet, private house, below 75th St., and not too far east or west of 5th Av.; one room must be on second floor, convenient to bath; best of references given and required. Address Particular, Box 125 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE, IN A private family, two rooms and bath on second floor, with board; no other boarders; state terms. Address J. W., Box 200 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.



We have secured from the Receiver of the late J. B. Brewster & Co. the balance of the old company's stock of new carriages, comprising Broughams, Four-in-Hands, Landaus, Game Carts, Phaetons, Top-wagons, Carts, &c. These goods must be sold quickly, and no reasonable offer will be refused, as we need all available space for our own stock.

DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
Of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.
Warerooms 487 & 489 5th Ave.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation, Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance. Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New-York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS EARLY IN JANUARY.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.
Saturday next, at 11 A. M., free French Comedy. Saturday next, at 12, German Lecture.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODW

RIVALRY FOR RARE BOOKS

ENGLISH WORKS BRING BEST PRICES AT SEWALL SALE.

A First Edition Copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" Auctioned for $395—Other Notable Sales.

A rich vein of rare old prints was struck by the bidders in the Sewall library sale, at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 95 Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

The same book merchants and collectors did the buying, and the best prices, as formerly, were commanded by the first editions of the English classics, and the prints of the old European masters.

A first edition copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" brought $395, J. Sabin being the purchaser. Another copy of the same volume brought $66. A counterpart of the first volume in the Foote collection, last year, brought $525. A copy of the "Print Collector," edited and enlarged by Robert Hoe, Jr., brought $102. A Rivière copy of "A Mirrour for Magistrates," the only one in this country, was sold for $168. Many other volumes offered were taken at prices ranging from $100 downward. The notable sales of the day were:

Milton, John—"The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce. Restored to the good of both sexes." First Edition. London, 1645. $17.

Missal—Printed on vellum, with woodcut borders, and illustrations uncolored, capitals all painted in gold and colors, by Philip Pigouchet, Paris, 1489. Earlier than any issue recorded of this first printer of missals. $25.

Missal—Printed on velum, with seventeen full-page woodcuts, rich borders in various designs, illuminated capitals. Very scarce. 8vo, rich old calf, gilt binding. G. Hardouyn, Paris, 1505. $45.

Missale Saltzeburgensis—Noulter impressum ac emendatum. Finely printed in red and black, in gothic letter, with musical notation, and several hundred initial letters, beautifully cut in wood, all different subjects and some very curious. In old stamped leather binding, oaken boards, with clasps, folio. Venetis ex Officina litteraria Petri Liechtesteln Colonliensis. Germania Anno Salutigero, 1515. Die 15 Octob. The coloring of the plate of the Crucifixion is very old, if not as old as the printing itself. Plate torn and mended; wants leaf 245. Extremely rare. A fine specimen of early printing, in an unusually large and bold type. $25.

Missal—Manuscrips on vellum, of French workmanship, with ten full page and six smaller miniatures in gold and colors, and a great number of illuminated capitals. 5½x8½ inches, bound in purple velvet. Saec. XV. $66.

Missal—Manuscript on vellum, (over 150 leaves,) French or Belgian execution, fifteenth century, with fifteen large-sized miniature paintings and twenty lesser ones, besides numerous initial letters in gold and colors. 4to, old calf of the time, clasps, (one lost.) $101.

Justinianus, Bernardus—"Historia de Origine Urbis Venetiarum"; rebusque ejus ad Ipsa ad quadringentesimum usque annum gestis Historia; also Justiniani Benalii orationes, &c. Folio, vellum. Venetiis, 1492. $16.

Justinus—"Historici Clarissimi in Trogi Pompeii historias exordium." Small folio, old yellow morocco, richly gilt, rough edges, Christopher Valdarfer, Mediolani, 1470. $32.

Justinus—"Historiae in Trogi Pompeii." (Hole repaired in margin of first leaf.) Painted capitals, one illuminated. Phillip Petri, Venetiis, 1478. $20.

Juvenalis—Satyrae cum comment. Calderini. Ant. Zarotbus, Mediolani, 1485. $22.50.

Juvenalis et Persius—Opera. Small folio, old red morocco, gilt. A fine copy of an extremely early edition, without place, date, or printer's name, the title page artistically embellished in gold and colors, (probably before 1470 and editio princeps.) From the Sunderland sale. $67.

Lachrymae Lachrymarum—"Distillation of Tears Shede for the Untymely Death of the Incomparable Prince Panaretes: an Elegy," part of the stanzas in French, Latin, and Italian, and the whole surrounded with woodcut mourning emblems. London, 1612. $12.50.

Lachrymae Musarum—"The Tears of the Muses, Exprest in Elegies, written by divers persons of nobility and worth, upon the Death of Henry Lord Hastings," collected and set forth by R. Brome; etched frontispiece, and folio sheet folded; first edition, fine copy, and exceedingly rare; contains poem (5 pp.) by John Dryden, his first published writing; Mr. Foote's choice copy, belonging to Lord Hastings's mother, with MS. poem, brought $60; Herrick, Crashaw, Marvel, and others also appear; London, 1650. $70.

La Fontaine—"Contes et Nouvelles," two volumer, 12mo, levant morocco, gilt and tooled, gilt edges, by Cuzin; the famous Farmer-General edition, fine, clean copy, with very fine impressions of the exquisite prints, after Eisen, and the two portraits; Amsterdam, 1762, $98.

Lamb, Charles—"Elia," and "Album Verses," first edition, two volumes, 12mo, marbled edges, half calf, by Mackenzie; London, 1823-33, $28.

Liber Precum—Manuscrip on vellum. Illuminated in gold and colors, having eleven full-page miniatures and seven miniatures in the capitals, of artistic workmanship; also numerous capitals beautifully illuminated, and many floriated borders. The painting is much superior to the usual French and Flemish work of the period, though the writing appears to be that of a French scribe. Saec XV. $65.

Lossing, B. J.—"The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea." Frontispiece and 306 engravings on wood, extra illustrated with 220 inserted plates, and extended to three volumes. 8vo, levant morocco, uncut, by R. W. Smith. New York, 1866. $55.50.

Louis Le Grande—"Medailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grande." Eighty-five of the plates engraved by Edelinck, the others by Audran, Simmonneau, and Picart. Imprimerie Royal, Paris, 1707. $16.50.

Lovelace, Richard—"Lucasta, Epodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, &c." With the frontispiece and portrait of Lucasta, by Faithorne. London, 1649. $17.

Maberly, J.—"The Print Collector," edited and enlarged by Robert Hoe, Jr.; extra illustrated, with photograph of Mr. Hoe and 320 engravings, many very fine, by old masters; extended to two volumes, 4to, red levant morocco, inside tooling. New York, 1880. $102.

Mathias, T. J.—"Pursuits of Literature; a Satirical Poem," with copious notes, sixteenth edition, the citations translated; extra illustrated with 307 engravings, chiefly portraits, some very fine, and extended to two volumes; large paper. Half levant morocco by R. W. Smith. $82.

Mathias, T. J.—"Pursuits of Literature," sixteenth edition; extra illustrated with 400 portraits and other engravings, extended to two volumes. 4to, half morocco, gilt, uncut, by Pawson & Nicholson. London, 1812. $43.

The Mayor Didn't Have to Pay.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department asked a transfer of $45,000 from unexpended balances for his work; $5,000 from the removal of garbage and $40,000 from the sweeping account. Commissioner Collis reported on the new water mains, and asked that bonds be issued. Action on this matter will be considered at another meeting. The Mayor presented a bill for $27.50, which he personally contracted for by printing invitation cards to the stereopticon lecture on public baths, held last Summer. The Mayor said he had acted beyond his power, and would pay the bill himself if the board did not wish to audit it. Controller Fitch said he thought the city ought to pay it, and the board so decided.

Deborah Nursery Abuses Corrected.

Solomon Kaye, the President of the Deborah Nursery, which was recently ordered to be closed by the Board of Health, because of an epidemic of opthalmia among the children, called on President Wilson of the board yesterday and said he was trying to keep the nursery going at his own expense. He said he was complying with the requirements of the board, and that soon several prominent Hebrew philanthropists would assist him. There were now 165 children in the institution. He admitted that the institution had been badly managed, but that the defects would be soon righted. Inspectors of the Health Board have reported that the abuses complained of have been corrected.

Contracts for the City's Stationery.

The Board of City Record yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing blank books and stationery used by the city departments. There were only two bidders, William Brotter and Martin B. Brown. Brotter was awarded the work of the County Clerk's office and Register's office, at $821.25 and $2,937.22. Martin B. Brown was awarded the remainder of the city work, at $19,080.13. The total is $23,739.40, against $23,976.26 for last year.

Dock Board Dumping Privilege Sold.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday sold at public auction to Brown & Flemming the right to dump dirt back of the bulkhead wall at the foot of West Eleventh Street at the rate of about 18 cents a load. The privilege brought $520. Formerly these privileges were sold in lots at 10 or 15 cents a ticket, or load, by private contract. It is Gen. O'Brien's policy to sell all dock privileges at public auction in the future.

Sale of Blankets.

About 500 Pairs,—Pink, Blue and Yellow Borders.

Sizes 11-4....$4.25
" 12-4....$5.00
" 11-4....$5.50
" 12-4....$6.75

Formerly $5, $6, $6.50, and $7.75.

A large variety of Silk and Sateen Comforters.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TAXATION OF ALCOHOL.

Business Men Argue For and Against Its Retention.

The joint committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives appointed to investigate the question of the removal of the internal revenue tax on alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures continued its inquiry yesterday.

Dr. H. P. Weidig, as an expert chemist, testified as to the difference between wood and grain alcohol. He said wood alcohol could not be used as a beverage, as it was methyl alcohol. He did not think that any alcoholic liquor containing ¼ per cent. of wood alcohol could be used for drinking purposes. He would not himself care to drink whisky containing as much as one-tenth of 1 per cent. of wood alcohol. He did not think the Government would be defrauded if the tax on grain alcohol to be used in the arts and manufactures was removed. Germany was using nine times as much alcohol as the United States in the arts and manufactures. Grain alcohol was used in the manufacture of soaps and perfumery, and especially in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Free alcohol would enable American manufacturers to compete with those of Germany and England.

William J. Mather of Cleveland, President of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, was in favor of retaining the tax on grain alcohol, and said if it were removed the wood alcohol industry would be ruined. Henry J. Pierce, President of the Manhattan Spirit Company of Buffalo, who testified Monday, was again a witness, and said no grain alcohol was used in making smokeless powder, as had been stated by Dr. Weidig.

William J. Gray, a chemical broker of 103 Maiden Lane, testified to the same effect. William J. Edwards of Cambridge, Mass., argued in favor of the repeal of the tax, as did Henry Clemontson, President of the Columbus Distilling Company of Brooklyn. Runyon Platt of Rodgers & Platt, manufacturers of varnish, thought the wood alcohol industry would not be hurt by the repeal of the tax on grain alcohol.

After the reading of a paper by Ludwig Mayrez, another varnish manufacturer, the hearing was adjourned to 10:30 this morning.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS.

Testimony Against Capts. Fairchild and Barrett, Vessel Inspectors.

The court of inquiry appointed for the purpose of investigating charges against Capt. Samuel G. Fairchild and Thomas H. Barrett of the local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels, met in Room 169 of the Federal Building yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The court is composed of Supervising Inspectors E. P. Chancellor of Cincinnati, Michael J. Galvin, Buffalo, and William Murdaugh, Norfolk, Va., all officers of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. Mr. Murdaugh was chosen President of the court.

The charges are preferred against the accused by Assistant Inspectors, and are to the effect that Fairchild and Barrett have traveled on free passes and charged their transportation to the Government. Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman appeared for the prosecution, and said the charges to be laid before the court did not include all which had been presented to the Secretary of the Treasury. Capt. Parker, an admiralty lawyer, appeared for Capt. Fairchild. He asked that all witnesses except the one under examination be excluded. This was resisted, and the court decided to allow the accused and the Assistant Inspectors who made the charges to remain. George Hand, Assistant Inspector of Hulls, was then called. He told of having examined the steamship Havana in 1893, with Assistant Inspector Wilmurt. He found her unseaworthy, and made a written report to that effect. After this, in 1894, the Havana made several trips.

George W. Wilmurt testified to the same effect concerning the condition of the Havana. He said that after he had made his recommendation concerning the vessel, a man named Weerts, whom he thought to be the principal owner, had said they did not have enough money to repair the vessel, but that they "had enough to satisfy him." The witness advised him to use this money in repairs. The repairs recommended by the witness had not been made.

GEN. COLLIS GOING ABROAD.

He Starts To-day for a Month's Trip to Europe.

It was learned late yesterday afternoon that Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, would sail for Europe this morning on the steamship St. Paul, with one of his young sons. While Mayor Strong undoubtedly knew of Gen. Collis's intention to take a short vacation, the fact was not generally known in City Hall circles until long after business hours yesterday.

Gen. Collis's residence is 1,055 Fifth Avenue. When a reporter for THE TIMES called there last evening, he was informed that neither Gen. Collis nor his son, Lloyd Collis, was at home. The attendant said that she was not aware that Gen. Collis was going to sail for Europe to-day. Mrs. Collis has been in Europe for some time.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Howard Payson Wilds said last night:

"Gen. Collis will sail for Europe on the St. Paul this morning. He goes primarily for a rest, of which he is in need, for he has worked constantly during the twenty-two and twenty-three months in which he has been in the department. While visiting London, Paris, Brussels, and other European cities, Gen. Collis will keep his eyes open to ascertain all that he can in the interest of New York City. He will return at the end of this month. He will pay his own expenses."

During Gen. Collis's absence, Mr. Wilds will be in charge of the Department of Public Works as Acting Commissioner.

Dog Recognized a Prisoner.

Harry Johnson, who was arrested on suspicion of robbing several houses in Flatbush recently, was taken to the Grant Street Police Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. A surprise awaited him. Sport, a bulldog owned by William B. Gosman of Ocean and Newkirk Avenues, was at the entrance. The dog had driven a burglar from Mr. Gosman's house some time before, fastening its teeth in the fellow's leg as he went through the kitchen. The dog was brought to court at Capt. Collins's suggestion. When Johnson entered the door Sport growled and sprang at his throat. He was restrained, but continued to growl until he was taken from the room. Partly because of this and partly on the identification of William Robetzek of New York Avenue Johnson was held in $2,500 bail.

Sale of
Silk Hosiery.

Ladies' pure thread Silk Hose,
(Colors: pink, blue, cardinal & black.)

Children's pure thread Silk Hose,
(ribbed—black—sizes 7½ to 9.)

$1.45,
per pair,
value $2.25 to $2.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Suit to Dissolve the Trans-Missouri Freight Association—Singular Statements of a Brief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—One of the cases set down for argument this week before the Supreme Court of the United States is that of the suit of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the fifteen railroad companies, comprising the organization, to dissolve the association as being in contravention of the anti-trust law, and also of the inter-State commerce law. It is a question whether or not the court will consider the case at all, inasmuch as there can be under these conditions no relief afforded the Government. Nevertheless, a brief in the case was today filed by W. F. Guthrie, solicitor for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, in Nebraska, one of the defendant corporations. It appears with the following remarkable declarations, which the author calls a "statement of the case":

"Complainant's bill was brought in the Circuit Court of the District of Kansas to force the railroads operating between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast into rate wars, railroad bankruptcies, receiverships, foreclosures, reorganizations, extinction of weaker competitive lines, and final consolidation into single properties, which should control untrammeled by competition the business of transportation in their respective sections; to enjoin any amicable arrangements between roads to prevent such evils, whether such arrangements be fair and reasonable or otherwise; to enjoin arrangements for the interchange of traffic as required by the Inter-State Commerce Act, or to so regulate rates that there shall not exist discriminations between individuals of localities by reason of different rates on different routes, as is always required by aid act; to insure that when one road may find it necessary or desirable to change a rate, that such rate shall be made absolutely without reference to the effect that it may have on other established schedules on which business enterprises have been built up and capital invested; to prevent even counsel or conference between competing lines, and establish an absolutely independent, competitive-making power in each road, the clearly recognized source of the principal evils of railroad transportation to both roads and the public."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The plan to sell the Los Angeles street-car lines to a syndicate of South African mine owners has been abandoned. About $4,000,000 was involved, but the investment did not, on investigation, warrant this amount of capital.

—The appointment, by the Directors of the Maine Central Railroad, of George F. Evans as General Manager in place of Payson Tucker, has no significance so far as the relations of the Central and the Boston and Maine Railroad are concerned. Mr. Tucker, when superseded, was holding over. There will be no consolidation of the two roads, and no joint offices at Boston.

—The case of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and others may come up in the Supreme Court to-day for argument. It involves the title to and possession of about seven hundred thousand acres of land "opposite to and coterminous with" a portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Tehachapa Pass, by way of Los Angeles, to Yuma, on the Colorado River.

—The rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will not next Spring secure its lease for terminal facilities here with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is denied by General Manager W. M. Greene of the Baltimore and Ohio. As heretofore the freight service of the Baltimore and Ohio will be over the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, but the passenger service will continue over the Central.

—Thomas M. Foote, as sole surviving trustee, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage against the property of the Jerome Park Railway Company. The plaintiff and D. Ogden Bradley, as trustees for the Jerome Park Villa and Improvement Company, placed a mortgage of ten years on the railway property in 1880 for $100,000. In May, 1890, the road defaulted in the payment of the principal.

—Unless the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company can raise sufficient money within the next three months to pay the interest on its bonds, due Sept. 1, a foreclosure will probably take place. Bondholders can begin proceedings at once if they desire, but the sale can be set aside if the company can demonstrate its ability to raise the amount due by March 1. The interest is 5 per cent. on $500,000. The company lost money last season on account of sharp competition. The Austin Corbin estate is said to have a large interest in the road.

IRON TARIFF REVISION.

Preliminary Work in Preparing a Schedule for Congress.

Plans to secure a revision of the tariff on manufactured iron and other metals were discussed yesterday by members of the New-York Metal Exchange. The meeting was at 34 Cliff Street, the office of H. A. Kent, Eastern Agent of the Illinois Steel Company. In the proceedings Henry E. Dodge of the Joliet Iron Company instanced the losses that came from the change from the McKinley to the Wilson law. Others favored an established policy of tariff and spoke of the injury to trade by changes.

The committee which is to do the preliminary work in presenting a schedule to Congress includes H. A. Kent, H. E. Dodge, W. A. Jackson, G. F. Mayer, and H. C. Clements.

Assemblage of State Bankers.

A very interesting meeting of Group VII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, of which Bradford Rhodes is Chairman, will begin at the Murray Hill Hotel at 11 A. M. next Saturday. Women will be present, as each delegate has been invited to bring at least one. A special committee will receive the fair guests. The group comprises the Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. Among the guests will be Mayor Strong, Charles S. Fairchild, W. L. Trenholme, William B. Hornblower, and Edward E. Poor. John J. Crawford will read a paper on "The Liability of Officers and Stockholders of Domestic Corporations for Loans Made to the Corporation." "The Sound-Money Victory: Its Probable Effect—the Business Outlook," will be discussed by several members.

Lucky the boy who counts his years as 13, 14 or 15; thrice lucky the mother with three boys wearing clothes of those ages.

500 long-trouser suits of the three sizes go on sale to-day; plain colors and fancy mixtures; priced formerly $10 to $20—the majority among the higher priced.

A change in our boys' department causes the change in price; a wish for a lively sale the low price—$7.50.

Some at each store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

After pleading guilty in the Court of Special Sessions on May 17, 1893, to the charge of having practiced medicine without registration, Serena M. Plummer and William Ehlers brought suit against he city to recover the fines then imposed, claiming that the law of 1887, under which they were prosecuted, had been specifically repealed on May 9, 1893, by Chapter 25 of the general laws of that year, and that the fines were therefore illegally paid and were recoverable. The action was yesterday dismissed by Justice Sedgwick in the Supreme Court. The Justice bases his decision upon the law of 1892, holding that, as the act repealing the law of 1887 did not show any legislative intent to nullify the proceedings under that statute, they were preserved by the law of 1892, which declared: "The repeal of a statute shall not affect or impair any right, any act done or right accruing or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred, prior to the time such repeal takes effect; but the same may be asserted to the same extent as if such repeal had not been effected, and all actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced under or by virtue of any provision so repealed and pending immediately prior to the taking effect of such repeal may be prosecuted in the same manner that they might be if such provisions were not so repealed."

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A novel question as to liability of a tenant to pay rent after the demised premises had been totally destroyed by fire was lately before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Felice Tocci sued Valerie L. D. Powell for arrears of rent, under a lease which contained a covenant that in case the premises were totally destroyed by fire the lease should terminate, "provided, however, that such damage or destruction be not caused by the carelessness, negligence, or improper conduct" of the lessee, his agents, or servants. The defendant claimed he was absolved from liability under the provisions of the law of 1860 providing that the destruction of a building by fire without the tenant's fault terminates the liability for rent. Judgment given against defendant was affirmed on appeal, Justice Hatch, in his opinion, holding that the Law of 1860 had no application, the covenant of the parties furnishing the defendant's measure of exemption from liability, and, as he neither alleged in his answer nor offered proof upon the trial to show that the fire was occasioned through no fault of his, a case was not made out for such exemption, and the right of action under the lease survived the fire.

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In refusing a new trial to Mary Beckman, whose complaint against the city in an action for personal damages he had previously dismissed, Justice McAdam yesterday gave a brief opinion pointing out the extent of municipal liability for accidents from snow and ice being on sidewalks. The plaintiff, about two years ago, stepped on the south sidewalk of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, just after a slight fall of snow, which in melting made the walk slippery. At a slope in the sidewalk the plaintiff slipped and was injured. The walk was made of a cement called adamantine, and was apparently in a safe condition. The complaint was dismissed because no danger was obvious, and notice of any defect was not brought home to the defendant. Justice McAdam holds that "the extent of the duty of a municipal corporation is to use ordinary care in the performance of its duties. It is, therefore, not a general warrantor of the safe condition of its streets. Negligence on the part of its officers must be affirmatively shown, and the mere existence of a defect causing an injury is not enough. The defect of which plaintiff complains was not so apparent as to attract public attention. She did not observe it, and hundreds like her had no doubt passed and repassed without noticing it."

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"Why should I grant an order to show cause why a motion already heard before another Justice and decided by him should not be reargued?" was Justice Lawrence's somewhat impatient rejoinder when the papers were presented to him yesterday for an ex parte order in the divorce suit of Harnett against Harnett. The persistency on the part of some lawyers in seeking a further hearing after an application has been decided adversely to them is one of the many trials to which the overworked Judges who pass upon ex parte and litigated motions are subject.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Flotow's opera, "Marta," will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night, Dec. 12.

—On Palmer's Theatre last night the name of the late lessee was replaced with the name "Wallack's," which will be the theatre's title hereafter.

—Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards are writing a comic opera for Jefferson De Angelis. Mr. De Angelis will open his season early in March.

—Nathaniel Roth, proprietor of "The Caliph," has been engaged by Charles Frohman as advance agent for Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross."

—Daniel Frohman has made arrangements with Lewis Evan Shipman and Glen Macdonough, to collaborate on a play for E. M. Sothern for next season. The play will be based on incidents in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

—Bronislaw Hubermann's recital, which was announced for next Saturday, has been changed to Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, at Carnegie Hall. Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman will make her début as a pianiste at this recital.

—Richard Mansfield and the Garrick Theatre Stock Company will present "Richard III." at a special matinée to be given at the Garden Theatre to-morrow. It is probable that Mr. Mansfield will continue these popular Thursday matinées during the remainder of his engagement at the Garden Theatre. To-night "A Parisian Romance" will be presented.

—Mr. Daly has made arrangements with John L. Stoddard for the usual Lenten series of lectures, commencing early in March. The series to be given is five in number, and has the following subjects: "Heroic and Romantic Scotland," "The Yellowstone National Park," "Old England," "Old and New Russia," and a dual subject, "Athens and Venice."

—Augustin Daly will revive next week Sheridan's comedy, "The School For Scandal," with Miss Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle. The first act will terminate with a minuet to be danced by the principal characters. Miss Rehan's evenings will be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and she will act Saturday afternoons, while "The Geisha" will be given on the alternating nights. Mr. Daly has in active preparation for early and elaborate production Shakespeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing."

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures.—Adv.

Dress Goods for the *Holidays.*

Colored Dress Goods—plain and fancy weaves,—
$1.50 to $8.75
per dress length.

Black Dress Goods,
$3.00 to $6.00
per dress length.

Cotton Dress Goods,
French Percale,
Scotch Gingham,
Domestic Cambric
and Seersucker,
$1.25 to $3.00
per dress length.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The late travelers on Brooklyn elevated trains have an experience unknown to New York travelers—they have their fares taken. It is the difference between the two cities on the two sides of the bridge. There is sufficient all-night travel in New York to keep one or two men busy at the elevated stations, but after 1 o'clock the majority of good Brooklyn people have gone to bed. On the 1 o'clock trains running from the termini of the different routes to the bridge the gatemen take the fares of any stray passenger who may board their trains, and the authorities save the expense of a man at each station.

There is a sufficient number of the more uncivilized-or civilized, as one looks at the matter—Brooklyn people who stay late in New York to make it advisable to keep men always at the bridge station; from 1 o'clock A. M. to 5 the others are vacated. The only economy in men made at any time in New York is to have only one and a turnstile at the stations where people take the trains, as at the down-town station at Park Place.

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The most delightful part of the whole delightful performance of "London Assurance," at Daly's, Monday evening, was the dance—Sir Roger de Coverley—at the close of the third act. The really pretty girls, in their pretty, simple, quaint little silk gowns, and the gayety and freedom of an old-fashioned country dance were charming. But the heroine of the dance was Mrs. Gilbert, the veteran actress of Daly's. She had kindly consented to come in for this one part of the play, the programme announced, and the audience greeted her enthusiastically. Nothing could have been better than her costume of brilliant green moiré, the big turned-down white collar around her neck and the big portrait brooch, half large enough to be a wall portrait, on her breast, a little white ruffle in the lining of her skirt, and the flounces of her petticoats showed daintily as she held up her gown for the lively dance. The audience applauded again and again. The curtain was rung up and the dance was repeated—there was more and more applause, until at last the curtain went up to show only Miss Rehan and Mrs. Gilbert on the stage, each pressing the other forward as the real object of the enthusiasm.

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They make strange finds in the city parks. The list includes everything from bottles to babies. The two have, however, nothing in common, as might seem from the connection. The bottles are the most common finds and the babies, perhaps, the least common. There were two—one in Gramercy and one in Union Square Park—found within the last two weeks. They were, respectively, seven and fourteen days old. One was dead, and had probably been left to save its parents the expense of a burial, and the other was left to die or be saved, as might be. The bottles are half-pint whisky flasks, and are said to be the only perquisites in the Park or Police Department. They bring in a revenue of something like 2 cents apiece, which goes to a park employe who preserves them. They are said to come in at the rate of fifteen or twenty a day, if there happens to be a big meeting in the neighborhood. When Bryan spoke from the front of the sub-police station at the upper end of Union Square they reaped a harvest of some thirty-five flasks.

Incidentally, it may be remarked, they have in that sub-station a treasure. It is their one article of virtu, their Lares and Penates, the inhabitants of the sub-station, who use large words, say. When Bryan, exhausted with his efforts, was supported inside by two officers, they gave him water from the office cooler. It is one of those that has a "B" engraved on the bottom now, and is the Lares, &c., of the place. Continuing the subject of park "finds," there are umbrellas, walking sticks, railroad bonds, bundles and pocketbooks. One of the latter, found recently, contained $1, and another $17. One woman, who had been shopping, stopped to rest on a Park bench for a while, and departed, leaving both her bundles, containing children's shoes, and pocketbook. All "finds" except the bottles and babies, are taken to the arsenal, at Central Park, to await the demand of their owners.

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The snow and cold weather are not the only things which have given the parks an entirely different appearance the last few days. The park benches have been deserted. "Where do the 'bums' go in such weather?" asks a police officer of a philosophical turn of mind. "They desert the parks entirely, but they must go somewhere. And how do they manage to live without proper sleep, food, or clothes? The life of a man like Steinway can't be saved by the best efforts of science, but these men live for years. They go many of them to the distribution of bread given regularly late every night down on Broadway, then they come up to the parks to get warm—shin-warming we call it. They stay a while at Union Square, go on to another park, from there to another, making the rounds. Go to any of the parks at different times and you see the same men. Some of them wouldn't do a day's work if it was offered them under the best conditions. How do they manage to live?"

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"There is a good sound reason under every dictate of fashion or conventionality," says a thoughtful woman, "and I never realized it so thoroughly as the other day. It is not considered good taste to take too much interest, even in a friendly way, in the affairs of people with whom one comes casually in contact. It seems a harsh rule sometimes, but its commonsense was brought to my mind forcibly the other day. I was going over the bridge from New York when I met a mother with a large family of little ones going in the same direction. With a motive entirely kind, I offered to assist in piloting the little family along. I took the hand of one small boy and a satchel that he had carried in the other, and we moved on at a snail's pace. We reached the upper part of the bridge station at last—a train was in. 'Don't take the last car; it will be crowded,' I said to the woman, and we walked on. She, with her lot of children, had boarded the car, when the gong sounded for it to start. 'The boy belongs to the woman,'

W. & J. SLOANE

Special Holiday Sale.

150 Turkish and Persian Carpets, popular colorings, in sizes varying from

9.7x4.3, at.....$21.00
to
15.4x12.3, at.....94.00

ALSO

200 Daghestan, Hamadan, Karabagh Rugs at.....$5.00
200 Guendjis, Moussols, and Daghestan Rugs at $10.00
200 Shirvan and Bokhara Rugs at.....$12.00

These goods will be found to possess extraordinary value.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

"BUY THE BEST."

GEO. L. REMINGTON, President, Late of FARREL & CO.
JOHN O. SHERMAN, Late of HERRING & CO., } Vice Presidents.
JOS. E. CASSERLY,

Remington & Sherman Co.,
MAKERS OF THE BEST
SAFES.
A large assortment always on hand. Both new and second-hand.
23 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

I screamed, as they were about to shut the gate, and thrust him in, still holding his hand for fear he would fall. It was stupid, but I felt afraid to let go my hold of the child.

"'Let go that child's hand,' said the officer at the gate, savagely, pushing me back, and, as I let go, the little one fell forward into a group of men. 'I didn't mean to speak so sharp,' said the officer, 'but it was ten to one you'd both be killed.' I was trembling with excitement, I had the woman's satchel in my hand, and the officer made things more uncomfortable by saying that she would undoubtedly take the next train back for it. I knew better, and I did find her waiting when my train got in. But if I had left her alone in the first place, as conventionality dictates, she would have been better off. The officers would have given her all the assistance she needed, and much better than I could."

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There is a Christmas flurry in the air already, and Christmas shoppers are out and Christmas goods are in the windows. There were four little window gazers out yesterday enjoying it. There was Minnie, aged about ten years; a boy a year or two younger, and two little girls, younger still. Minnie was in charge of the party. It was easy to see that, for every half second one of the younger members would cry out, "Minnie, see that monkey!" "Minnie, see that doll!" "Oh! Minnie, ain't it lovely?" And Minnie would answer, "Sure. Hus-s-sh," as her little party grew too noisy. They were comfortably dressed and well-mannered children, and Minnie was the kindest of chaperons. It was on Fourteenth Street, and at one large toy shop the children could hardly contain themselves. A lady doll, with very long ringlets, attracted their most profound admiration. There was a price mark they could see, showing the price $1, which brought a most prolonged "Oh!" from the boy. But the $1 was the price only of the muff, a pretty cloth affair, the little lady wore. The figures for the doll herself would have reached a size the children could hardly have comprehended.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, is to have a subscription entertainment and hop at the armory on Tuesday night next.

—The West Side Republican Club will have a club dinner at its rooms, 104 West Eighty-second Street, Saturday evening, Dec. 12.

—The annual meeting of the Physical Education Society of New York will be held at Columbia University, in Hamilton Hall, at 8 P. M. Friday.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a Thanksgiving offering of $5 from "A. M. L." for the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters.

—The steamship Doric has arrived in San Francisco with mails from Hongkong, Nov. 4; Shanghai, Nov. 9, and Yokohama, Nov. 16, due to arrive in New York Saturday morning, Dec. 5. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M., Dec. 4 and 10.

—Police Sergeant Dennis Brennan, who is to be promoted to a Captaincy in two weeks, was yesterday transferred from the Church Street Station to the Central Office, where he will be on duty till assigned to the new station at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue.

—There was a short session yesterday at the Custom House of the Customs and Treasury officials, who are considering methods of administration at frontier customs stations, and who will make recommendations for the improvement of the service to Secretary Carlisle. The conference will be continued to-day.

—The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, in order to accommodate Christmas travelers, is to be dispatched from Bremen for New York on Dec. 13 and will call on Monday, Dec. 14, at Southampton to take passengers from London, and at Cherbourg to take passengers from Paris who wish to be in New York on Christmas day.

—The two-masted schooner M. B. Millen, Capt. Chevalier, of New York, while anchored in the northerly part of Communipaw anchorage early yesterday morning, was run into and badly damaged by a Lehigh Valley Railroad tug. The schooner lost part of her rigging, and had her lifeboat cut in two. The damage amounts to about $300.

—Richard Henry Dana will deliver an address on civil service reform under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association and the Political Educational League, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, West Forty-fourth Street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. His subject will be "The Massachusetts System."

—The Electrical Section of the American Institute, in conjunction with the Henry Electrical Society, will meet at the Institute rooms, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture, which is free to the public, will be upon "The Principles of Electro-Chemistry," illustrated by experiments by F. B. Crocker, Ph. D.

—Andrew and Mary Stewart and their six children, who had tramped half the way from Pennsylvania mines to this city, were found on West Street yesterday destitute and nearly famished. Policemen of the Church Street Station and attendants of the Centre Street Court provided them with food and raised $9.50 for them. They were sent to Superintendent Blake of the outdoor poor.

—Rosso Bosggas, an Italian coal-cart driver, was held under $300 bonds for trial by Magistrate Crane yesterday for beating his horse with an iron bar. He was arrested at the instance of Matthew Riley, former President of the Fleetwood Driving Association, and George S. Schreyel, editor of Gameland and of the L. A. W. Bulletin, who witnessed his brutality in front of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

—A communication was received yesterday by the Aldermen from the Board of Fire Underwriters, requesting that no permits be granted for the erection of trolley wires south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in this city. It was declared in the letter that if trolley wires were permitted south of that street they might interfere with the fire alarm service. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Brooklyn.

—James McLaughlin, the well-known trainer, has signed a contract with Burns & Waterhouse of San Francisco and Sacramento to train their horses for one year.

—The Disciplinary Training School for Boys will open Jan. 1. The opening was announced for yesterday, but was postponed because the buildings were not ready.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the month of November amounted to $91,226.55, an increase of $1,656.63 over the corresponding month of last year.

—Rocco Morabito, the Italian employe of the Union Gas Company who killed his foreman, William Matuas, for discharging him, was on trial before Judge Hurd yesterday. His attorney set up the defense of temporary insanity.

—Jacob G. Dettmer, who was app

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RAINES LAUDS THE POLICE

BELIEVES NOW THAT THEY HAVE DONE THEIR BEST.

Mr. Roosevelt Recommends on the Stand that "Hotel" and "Guest" Be Defined—Magistrates Blamed.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, Chief Peter Conlin, the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, and John Vinton Dahlgren answered questions put to them yesterday by the special Senate committee investigating the workings of the Raines liquor-tax law. Afterward Senator Raines was asked for his opinion of the police and their efforts toward enforcing the law,

"I don't believe they are responsible for the condition that exists," he said, "by a long shot. The police, I believe, have tried their best to compel the enforcement of the law to the letter."

Chief Conlin said on the stand that in many respects he considered the liquor-tax law an improvement over the old excise law. The section compelling exposure of barrooms on Sunday and during prohibited hours he considered a great aid to the police. The high tax, he also said, had kept much of the rough element from the business of saloon keeping.

Opposed to Saloon Compartments.

"Have you anything to suggest that would facilitate the work of the police in detecting violations of the law?" asked Senator Raines.

"Yes, Sir; I have," replied the Chief. "I believe that doing away with the boxes and stalls in saloons would be of great good. To my mind, there is no doubt that these have done more to help immorality than anything else I know of. Young girls who are led to visit saloons are taken into these boxes, and in many cases the doors cannot be opened on the outside."

"Then you believe in clearing the saloons of all boxes and stalls?" asked Senator Raines.

"Yes, Sir; I would have nothing but one big room in each saloon."

Chief Conlin smilingly admitted that under the old law saloons were open to sell liquor on Sunday. Under the new law, he said, many of these places were changed into alleged hotels, because of the privileges it included. He said he had repeatedly complained of these places, but in vain. He produced a list of complaints, gathered together hurriedly, illustrating the result of these complaints.

Some of these were read by the Chief. In the case of an alleged hotel at 420 East Sixth Street, where there were only five rooms, Magistrate Kudlich had discharged the prisoner. A case against Steve Brodie, he said, was now pending. Brodie's rooms were made of coal boxes. When arrested Magistrate Flammer discharged him. The case was presented to the Grand Jury, and Brodie was indicted. Several more cases were recited where prosecution had failed for some reason

Asked to Fix the Blame.

"Do you believe the difficulty lies with the committing magistrate or the grand jury?" was asked by Senator Raines.

Chief Conlin hesitated for some time, and then said that all he could say was that the police had done their full duty.

Chief Conlin said, in reply to questions, that the great difficulty arose from the ruling of the Magistrates as to what constituted a meal and a guest.

"Do you think there are less places where you can obtain liquor on Sunday now?" Senator Higgins inquired.

"Yes, Sir."

Chief Conlin said there were 2,378 hotels in existence in the city now, and of this number the police considered 2,105 "fakes," pure and simple.

"How many alleged social clubs have you in New York?" asked Senator Ford.

"I should say about 1,100, as near as I can gather."

"I think your estimate is low," said Senator Raines. "Anyway, we will have the complete list in a few days, with the name of the Judge who certified to each."

Chief Conlin stated that the police were powerless to interfere with the clubs, owing to the construction of the law.

The Rev. Father Doyle, the next witness, stated that he had taken an interest in the liquor-tax law, and had watched its operation, principally in the upper west side. He also said that unofficially he represented the opinion of the Catholic clergy.

"I am firmly of the opinion that Sunday drunkenness has been largely increased by the opening of saloons as alleged hotels and clubs."

He said that in his professional capacity he was called upon to settle more tenement-house rows, and there was seemingly more poverty among the poor than before.

"Do you believe the fault lies in the law or the execution of it?" was asked by Senator Higgins.

"I should say the fault was not with the law or its execution, so much as it lies with the judicial department. If the courts had give us a common-sense interpretation of it we would have been able to regulate the traffic."

Mr. Roosevelt's Narrative.

President Roosevelt was sworn at the afternoon session. He was asked by Senator Raines to make a statement of his connection with the enforcement of the old law.

Mr. Roosevelt told of the condition of the Police Department when he took office, and of his personal efforts in suppressing the alleged corruption among the police and in enforcing the excise law. Since the new law went into effect he had observed a large reduction in the Sunday arrests.

"After the first month of the new law," said he, "and the decisions of the courts on its meaning, I noticed a very distinct sliding back, but am not prepared to say whether it is back where it was. It is certainly ahead of the condition two years ago."

"To what do you attribute this sliding backward?" asked Senator Raines.

"Partly to the defects in the law, and especially the hesitation of the juries and Magistrates to convict and indict."

Mr. Roosevelt said that the principal defects were in the lack of definition of the word meal. He suggested that this be amended so as to prohibit any such construction as an egg or sandwich constituting a meal. He would also define the word guest and make some changes in the definition of a hotel. This would include special powers to the police or excise agents to visit and report on these places.

"Do you favor the section which turns the proceeds of the tax over to the State?" asked Senator Foley.

"I haven't paid attention to that question."

"Don't you see that the money comes back to the city in the shape of reduced taxes?" asked Senator Raines.

"Don't make me an expert," said Mr. Roosevelt.

He also made reference to the difficulty of the police in inducing Controller Fitch to pay police bills for obtaining evidence against disorderly houses.

At the close of his testimony, Mr. Roosevelt promised to put his suggestions in writing, and was then excused.

John V. Dahlgren, counsel to the Building Department, testified that, owing to the crippled condition of the Building Department, the law relating to hotels was not enforced against the so-called Raines law hotels.

The investigation will continue this morning, when the representatives of the brewers and possibly one or two of the Police Magistrates, and I. K. Funk, will be examined.

Col. Waring's Ash Bag Indorsed.

At its regular weekly meeting yesterday the Health Board adopted a resolution indorsing the use of Commissioner Waring's new ash bag, which he thinks will make the moving of ashes from houses a more cleanly work. The board recommends the purchase of 1,000 bags and cans, to be tried as an experiment in the district bounded by Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and Central Park and the North River.

KNEW OF THE BRIBERY FUND.

Mr. Roosevelt Has Been Trying a Month to Catch the Leaders.

President Roosevelt said yesterday that for a month he had known of the effort that some of the members of the police force were making to raise a corruption fund to send to Albany for use in opposition to such legislation as they might consider opposed to their interests, and that he had been quietly investigating and waiting to catch, if possible, some of the leaders.

He considers that there is but slight chance of doing so now, however, because all know that he is familiar with the contemplated movement, but feels that the fund will amount to little, even though it is not returned to those who created it.

"I am glad the matter has been made public, and that the men know that we know of and are opposed to it, for it will encourage them to oppose the levy," he said yesterday. "It is hard to find any one who knows of and will mention the assessment or fund, and, although I have heard rumors of it for a month past, and have been trying to get proofs, I have been unsuccessful. But I shall continue to hunt for the ring-leaders, and some day I shall catch them.

"The stand taken by the new men has pleased me, and I am glad that the measure is so unpopular. The new men's action is complimentary to them, and in striking contrast to that of the old politicians on the force. We are relying on the new blood to gather about the honest veterans that form a solid nucleus in opposition to such an odious measure.

"The restoration to his former rank of a certain Roundsman encouraged the vicious men, and is an example of the disadvantage of leaving the Police Commissioners without anything to say about the appointment of Roundsmen. When the Chief showed me the list of his selections with the objectionable man's name on it, I asked him if he knew that that man had been reduced to the ranks because he was believed to be pounding patrolmen who had refused to contribute to such a fund, and the Chief said he knew all about it, but did not credit the reports."

BRIGHT CHANUKAH FESTIVAL.

Good Music, Brilliant Lights, and Presents at a Jewish Institution.

The Chanukah festival of the Industrial School of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society was held yesterday afternoon at the school, 209 East Broadway. The programme included vocal selections by Misses Paula Eschwege and M. Schackman, piano solos by Miss Annie Sloman, songs and recitations by pupils of the school, and the annual address to the children by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise of the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

The Chanukah festival is the celebration of the Jewish war of independence, and commemorates the restoration of the temple at Jerusalem. It is also known as the Festival of Lights, and a part of the celebration is the lighting of candles in the synagogues.

At the industrial school, which, by the way, is the oldest institution of its kind in the city, the occasion is made more enjoyable for the children by the presentation of dolls and other gifts. The dolls which were presented yesterday were furnished by Mrs. Sidney Marx. Others who contributed to the success of the entertainment were Mrs. Emma L. Toplitz, President of the society; Mrs. H. Honigman, Vice President; Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, Secretary, and Mrs. H. Jacobson.

BETTER ELEVATED CAR LIGHTS.

Manhattan Directors Vote for Lamps Like Those on Cable Cars.

Good news for travelers on the cars of the Manhattan Railway Company is that the Directors yesterday voted to light the vehicles with the Pintsch light. This illumination has made the cable cars so popular with those who wish to read while traveling at night.

The new schedule of express-train service on the Manhattan Railway for north siders is:

North-bound trains leave City Hall in the afternoon at 4:44, 4:52, 5:08, 5:16, 5:24, 5:31, 5:37, 5:43, 5:49, 5:55, 6:01, 6:07, and 6:13.

South-bound trains leave Tremont every morning at 6:48, 7:00, 7:12, 7:24, 7:36, 7:48, 8:00, 8:12, and 8:24.

By the new schedule the time from City Hall to Tremont is reduced to 47 minutes. After passing Forty-second Street, going down, the trains become local in the morning, and in the evening they are local up to Forty-second Street, but stop at Forty-ninth Street.

The Forty-seventh's New Drill Hall.

The members of the State Armory Commission met at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Gen. McLewee, Gen. Flagler, and Col. Stackpole, Secretary to the commission, were present. The contract for building the new drill hall for the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, was awarded to B. J. Bussman of Jamaica, L. I., for $148,000. The highest bidders were F. J. Kelly & Son, $189,000. The amount of the appropriation for the work was $150,000. The new drill hall will be built in the rear of the present armory at Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street. The commission also adopted the plans prepared by Architect Isaac J. Perry, for the proposed improvements to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, for which $15,000 had been appropriated, and the plans for a new State armory at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for the Fortieth Separate Company, for which $40,000 had been appropriated.

Fuel Gas Company's Application.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas of the Board of Aldermen renewed its report yesterday in favor of granting the application of the Fuel Gas Company for permission to lay its mains in the streets of this city. Inasmuch as the order dissolving the injunction restraining the Aldermen from acting in this matter has not yet received the signature of Justice Smyth, no action could be taken yesterday, and the report was laid over for a week. The letter of Corporation Counsel Scott to the Aldermen clearly conveys the impression that they have no right to grant the application.

Castle Garden Aquarium.

The Aquarium, in the old Castle Garden building, will be opened to the public next week. It will not be complete, but the Park Commissioners have decided that at the earliest possible moment the doors shall be thrown open. At first the ground floor exhibits only will be shown, as some time will be required to put the gallery in order. Nearly all the tanks on the ground floor are stocked, and there are small fish in the pools. These can be seen to best advantage, however, from the gallery. Later it is intended to put large fish in the pools, including a white whale.

To Play Football at the Battery.

Alderman Jeremiah Kennefick, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, presented a petition signed by about 100 schoolboys of the down-town districts asking that they be permitted to play football on Saturday afternoons on the turf in Battery Park. The petition sets forth that the boys of the down-town districts have absolutely no place where they can enjoy sports. The board adopted unanimously a resolution permitting the boys to use the park in the evenings after 4 o'clock and on Saturday afternoons.

MOODY'S PLEA FOR WORK

HE URGES ALL CHURCHES TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Greatest Opportunity of the Century, He Declares, for Spreading the Gospel and Reclaiming Sinners.

At the morning service in Cooper Union yesterday only those who had tickets were admitted, but they filled the hall long before the commencement of the sermon. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. H. Ackerley. Mr. Sankey and Mrs. Redmond, a choir lady, sang together "Though Your Sins Be as Scarlet," and J. H. Burke, the Chicago sacred song singer, rendered the solo hymn, "A Sinner Like Me." Mr. Moody's subject was "Atonement."

Before commencing his discourse, the preacher read a clipping from a temperance paper, in which he was severely criticised for not attacking the voters who allowed the licensing of saloons to go on. His critic said that the rum curse was evidently not going to be abolished with the assistance of leaders in religious movements, and added: "If a man like Moody dares not to speak out, what hope is there in the Church?"

The evangelist appeared quite indignant, as he emphatically asserted that he had been a temperance man all his life. "I am not going into a political party to fight drink. I have got more abuse from temperance papers than from anybody else. Instead of fighting one another, temperance men should fight the common enemy."

Foundation Stone of the Creed.

Having disposed of his temperance critic, Mr. Moody gave his attention to atonement. "This," said he, "is one of the foundation stones of the Bible. I want to say that from the fall of Adam to the present time the only way to God has been through the shedding of blood. God made garments for Adam and Eve from the skins of animals which were slain that they might be provided with raiment.

"Abel obeyed God and offered a lamb on the altar. Cain reasoned that blood need not be shed, and he brought of the fruits of the earth. He hated Abel because his gift was the more acceptable to God, and finally murdered him. There are the same two classes in the world to-day—those who take their own way and those who follow God's way. Peace and joy belong to the latter."

Mr. Moody gave instances of the sacrifices of the Israelites, and described them as "types and signs" of the coming of the Messiah. "We look back upon that as a work completed," said he. "The Israelites are looking forward to it.

"If there were no penalty for laws violated, there would be no use for law. The penalty of sin is death. Christ offered himself as a sacrifice for all mankind. He was not a martyr, but a sacrifice."

Afternoon Meeting.

Cooper Union basement hall was comfortably filled at the afternoon service. The men, as on the preceding day, mustered in greater force than the women. The audience contained a number of clergymen, who appeared to observe attentively everything that occurred.

For the twentieth time Mr. Moody drew attention to the interest which the newspaper reports are creating in this revival all over the country. "In Cincinnati," he said, "I have the pleasure of saying that over 100 churches have united in a similar movement; in Boston, 125. I believe we are on the eve of a grand and blessed work. I have taken pains to draw up an appeal to the churches, and if it is the sentiment of the meeting we will send it out."

After singing of hymns by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Birkholz, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. S. V. Robinson. Mr. Moody, having also engaged in prayer and announced that he would again speak this morning on the Atonement, called on the Rev. Mr. Robinson to read the appeal to the churches.

Text of the Appeal.

The appeal is as follows:

"Never during the present century has the Church of Christ had such an opportunity for the spread of the Gospel as now presents itself. Never has the world manifested a greater interest in religious teaching. All substitutes for Christianity have proved a failure, and the Nation is seeking once more for the old paths, the old way. Let the Church arise and make ready for the work!

"First, let us have a revival of righteousness among ourselves, and then open wide our churches to those whom we have so long neglected. There were 3,000 churches in two denominations alone last year that reported no accessions on profession of faith. Is it the will of God that millions upon millions of dollars are expended upon His places of worship, to be used but once or twice a week, while our neighbors are needing His message? Is it not time that the Church arise? If she refuse to open in His service, be assured He will turn from the regular channels and find servants who will do His bidding in spreading the Gospel to every living soul.

"During the remaining days of this year let us all wait on our Master for special preparation, and when the New Year opens, why should not every church begin the season with a thirty-day series of Gospel meetings? Why not set aside every other diversion, and church work itself, to engage in united work for the spread of the Gospel? The world needs it sorely, and was never more ready to receive it. It is the privilege of the Church to receive it.

"If every church will answer this appeal, and every pastor exert himself to spend and be spent in the Master's service at this special season; if every officer and member will give his co-operation to the work, the Church will have cause to remember January, 1897, in time and through eternity.

"A revival of righteousness is the only solution to the social problems which meet us on every side, and the only way in arousing the Church to native life. If poor and rich are not brought together in God's house, where can they meet? If new life is not to come into our churches, what is to become of our children?

"Let us pray and make ready these thirty days and unite in a mighty work for God throughout January."

Indorsed by the Meeting.

A loud "Amen!" shook the building as Mr. Moody asked all in favor of the appeal to say that word.

Mr. Moody said he had letters complaining that he held no evening meetings. "My reason for that is, that you can have church work and cottage meetings in the evening, and if even a few only are converted by them, see how the disciples of Christ will be multiplied.

"I will tell you a little about Christ. I would not give much for a man's Christ that did not save him from sin. He has a sham Christ; he has not the Christ of the Bible.

"I believe that no heaven-sent man has ever failed, or ever will fail. I believe a man is immortal until his work is done. They did not behead John the Baptist until his work was finished.

"We don't start from the cradle to heaven by a good deal. We start from the Cross. If you are going to get spiritual life you have to get it at the Cross. If you have not life there, you have not the life that Christ came to give the world. You may have a natural life, but you have not the life that He wants to give. When you get that life, then you begin to get power over the world.

"Men have tried other ways of salvation, but they failed. Jesus Christ never fails; He saves to the uttermost. I like to look this audience in the face and tell them that Christ saved every one of them.

"I have no sympathy with the idea that Christ saved us and then leaves us in bondage. He came to open the prison doors and set the captives free. I am one of those who believe that Christ is not only a Saviour, but He delivers us every day from every besetting sin.

"Is there a man here who is a slave to drink—one who cannot pass the whisky shop without being made to drink against his will? Is there a slave to opium here? I come with good news. I tell you the Son of God can deliver you. I would rather have Him than any of the cures you ever tried."

COMMEND WARING'S WORK.

Annual Meeting of Ladies' Health Protective Association.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association held its annual meeting and election of officers yesterday at the Academy of Medicine. The President, Mrs. M. E. Trautman, made a general report of the work of the organization during the year. Little had been done among the tenement houses. In Buffalo last month the President had addressed the Civic Club and the children of the public schools with the result that in that city a society of children would soon be organized for the purpose of picking up waste papers. (There is already such a society in New-York.)

Part of the report commented on the work of the various civic bodies that have to do with the public health. The Police Commissioners were praised for improvements in the station houses. Medical and surgical lectures to matrons and the requirements for their appointment were especially recommended.

Regarding lodging houses for the homeless poor, the report said that the experiment tried last Winter on the Department of Charity barge, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River, was not the success expected. This subject would require much of the association's attention during this Winter.

Street cleaning under the supervision of Col. Waring had been most satisfactory. The ordinance prohibiting spitting in the street cars was reported unsatisfactory in its results, and a more stringent measure, it was said, should be put in operation. An investigation into the sanitary conditions of the bake shops, it was decided, should be made this Winter.

The following officers were re-elected: President—Mrs. M. E. Trautman; First Vice President—Mrs. M. A. Newton; Second Vice President—Mrs. Esther Herman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. Erranl; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Emily Wakeman; Treasurer—Miss Mary Phillips; Auditor—Miss L. Barcalow; Directors—Mrs. C. G. Holt, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. S. Baum, Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld, Mrs. J. Fisk, Mrs. M. C. Herbert, Mrs. Jennie De La M. Lozier, and—instead of Mrs. H. S. Bell—Mrs. Katherine Foote.

STATE EXHIBITS AT NASHVILLE.

The New York Commission Sends a Committee to Report.

The commission appointed by Gov. Morton to the Tennessee Centennial Celebration met Monday at the office of Latham, Alexander & Co., 16 Wall Street. John C. Latham and James Swann were appointed a committee to visit Nashville, and to report what action was desirable for New York State. Committees were appointed preparatory to active work after the holidays.

The Secretary reported that the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Philadelphia had committees of leading merchants actively at work preparing city exhibits.

The meeting authorized its Secretary to correspond with other State Commissioners with a view of uniting in erecting a building for joint occupancy or approving the plan of having a union building, already suggested, in which each State should occupy a room for headquarters or for a State exhibit.

If the report of the visiting committee is favorable an exhibit and a commission from Greater New York may be suggested.

It was announced that Chauncey M. Depew had accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address, May 1.

MISHAP IN AN ELEVATOR.

By the Breaking of a Rope Six Passengers Have a Fall.

An accident to one of the elevators in the Bennett Building, Nassau and Ann Streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon caused considerable excitement in the lower corridor of the building, and gave the occupants of the car a severe shaking up.

Elevator No. 1, with six passengers on board, had just passed the second floor when the hand rope, by which it is controlled, broke somewhere above the conductor's hand. The car immediately started downward, and landed with a heavy bump at the main floor. The passengers were very much frightened when they felt themselves falling, and caught hold of one another for support. They scrambled out in a hurry after reaching the bottom floor, but on being assured that there was no danger they took the next elevator.

The car to which the accident happened was but slightly damaged. As soon as the hand rope has been repaired it will be in running order again.

Meeting of the Archdeaconry.

The annual meeting of the Archdeaconry of New York was held yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Bishop Potter presiding. Archdeacon Tiffany reported that the work done in the foreign-speaking missions has been most satisfactory, notably in the Chinese, Armenian, and Scandinavian missions in St. Bartholomew's Parish, upon which nearly $7,000 was expended the past year, and in Calvary Parish, where an extended work of the same character is in progress. The question of active church extension work within the enlarged city limits, which, Bishop Potter said, had been too long neglected, was fully discussed. It was voted to carry on such work, and collections will be arranged to provide funds for the purpose in connection with those contributed for the maintenance of rural or diocesan missions.

Anniversary of St. Andrew.

Inclement weather does not seem to deter the members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew from participating in the religious duties of the order. Monday was the anniversary of the patron saint, and the brethren of the New York assembly met at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street, at 7:30 A. M., for communion. The celebrant was Bishop Henry C. Potter, and he was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, and the Rev. Walter Hughson, Chaplain of Calvary Chapter. Despite the snowstorm and the early hour, the meeting was the largest of recent years. Bishop Potter, previous to the celebration, addressed the brotherhood. His words were full of hope and encouragement for the order, which now numbers about 13,000. Clement Gale, B. A., Mus. B. of Oxford, presided at the organ.

A Newspaper's Book Number.

The Chicago Evening Post of Nov. 28 contains a supplement of sixteen pages devoted entirely to books. This is The Post's Second Annual Book Number, which is not more an evidence of the enterprise of that paper than of the growing interest shown by the West in books. A few years ago Chicago was not an important publishing centre, but it has now become one, and some of the most attractively printed and bound books have come from that place. The present supplement comprises reviews of the books of the day, and especially of holiday books, with illustrations, and in the amount of its advertising is particularly noteworthy. Probably no such display has before been made outside of New York.

NEW YORK'S SCHOOL NEEDS

THE POLICY WHICH IS OUTLINED BY MAYOR STRONG.

He Intends to Leave No Effort Unmade to Keep the Buildings and System the Foremost in the Country.

Mayor Strong has within the last few weeks received visits from the Presidents of a number of charitable institutions regarding the overcrowding of the public schools and the necessity for providing ample and suitable facilities for schoolless children. R. Fulton Cutting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Henry Rice of the United Hebrew Society, D. Willis James of the Children's Aid Society, Robert W. De Forest of the Charity Organization Society, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of the City Vigilance League, and Emanuel Lehman of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society were among the Mayor's recent callers.

To these gentlemen Mayor Strong, under date of Nov. 27, addressed a letter, in which he said:

"The recent letter I addressed to the churches of this city, through their pastors and trustees, had a double purpose. First, I sought to provide immediate accommodations for all the school children in this city, and the second and no less important reason, in my mind, was to arouse the interest of our citizens throughout the churches and elsewhere to the vital necessity of this city providing such thorough school facilities that no child might be deprived of the benefits of our common school system.

"It is perfectly apparent that to provide sufficient school accommodations will necessitate an increased expenditure of the city's money above what has been customary to make during recent years. It is not unlikely that such an expenditure would increase the tax rate, nor on the other hand is it a debatable proposition that the City of New York must not fall behind other cities in the respect that it can and should furnish not only the physical accommodations necessary for housing every child of a school age, but maintain a system of education second to none. I believe that in pursuing such a course it would, in fact, be economical for the city, as it would rob the almshouses and charitable institutions of many of their inmates, and establish a feeling of pride and progress in the rising generation that would make them self-respecting and self-supporting.

"Until the last day of my administration, and even thereafter, I intend in every possible way to keep the subject of our public schools before our citizens, and to leave no effort unmade to make the school buildings and the school system of New York what they should be—first and foremost in the country. In such a line of conduct I know I have your support and believe that these efforts will commend themselves to every thoughful, conscientious, and patriotic citizen."

D. Willis James and the other gentlemen to whom the Mayor sent his letter sent a reply to Mayor Strong under date of Nov. 30. It is signed by Mr. James, Emanuel Lehman, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry Rice, Robert W. de Forest, and Dr. Parkhurst. In it they say:

"We feel it to be our duty to second your efforts to provide ample and suitable accommodations for all children who desire to attend our public schools, so that no child shall be deprived of the benefits of our common-school system. We fully agree with you that the public schools of our city should be second to none in provision for the physical health and useful, practical education of the children. We believe with you that wise expenditure for this purpose, while apparently costly, is really economical, by reducing the pecuniary burdens now borne by our citizens to meet the necessities engendered by poverty and crime."

HIGH SCHOOL GOES EAST.

Brooklyn Board of Education Decides Against Flatbush's Claims.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its December meeting yesterday, and, after a long debate, decided, by a vote of 25 to 14, to locate the new high school in the Eastern District.

E. S. Peper advocated the claims of the Eastern District, and charged that the western district already had more than its share of school property. He made an attack on Erasmus Hall, which brought forth a vigorous response from Dr. Young of Flatbush. Nelson J. Gates and other members admitted the need of another high school, but did not see how the city could afford to build it.

Ira Bamberger made a report for the Law Committee on the offer of settlement made by William G. Ridenour, the deposed Principal of School No. 43. Mr. Ridenour had offered to abandon his legal proceedings against the board if he were reinstated and his back salary paid. The committee reported adversely.

The report of the joint Committee on Schoolhouses and Sites and Localities showed that eleven new schools had been opened, and five more were in process of construction. The committee recommended new schools in Sheepshead Bay, in the Twenty-eighth Ward; in Newkirk Avenue, and also in the southeast corner of the Nineteenth Ward, and also additions to Schools No. 20 and No. 84; one to take the place of No. 47; schools to relieve Nos. 40 and 60; an addition to No. 102; a school at Fifty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, and an addition to No. 90 at Windsor Terrace. The report further declared that these schools were urgently needed. New buildings in the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth Wards, one to relieve No. 32; to take the place of the annex to No. 32; one in Bay Ridge Park, and additions to Nos. 114, 115, 64, and 70.

SELECTING SCHOOL SITES.

Ground for Several New Buildings Approved by the Committee.

The Board of Education Committee on the selection of new school sites held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which several important matters were discussed and decided. There were present William H. Van Arsdale, Chairman of the committee; Richard Adams, Dr. Philip Meirowitz, Dr. D. E. McSweeney, Superintendent Jasper, Superintendent Schneider and his deputy, Mr. Haskell. The question of new schools up town was early taken up. Superintendent Jasper stated that there were enough children in the Twelfth Ward to fill several new schools, as the schools were now in a badly crowded condition, and many had annexes in rented buildings, which he did not approve.

A site was then suggested at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where the old St. James' Methodist Church now stands, and which has been for sale for the past year, the congregation intending to build on the west side. Mr. Jasper said the site was excellent, as it would take the place of the Grammar School in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, which is in a leased building.

It was decided to recommend the site to the Board of Education.

A site running through the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and taking in 155 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and 175 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was next discussed. Commissioner Van Arsdale announced that the cost of the site would be about $128,000. The site seemed to meet all the requirements, and the committee decided to also refer it to the board for condemnation. Finally the matter of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street site, to which property owners in the vicinity objected, was reached. The property owners were represented by Dr. Dene, of East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Mr. Cohn of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

They protested against the site on the grounds that the taking of it would ruin an old residential neighborhood, and that there were other more available places that could be obtained for less money. Dr. Dene submitted several sites, one of which took in a plot of land running through the block between First and Second Avenues, from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Commissioner Adams announced that he had been over the ground, and in his opinion thought the One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street site the best. Deputy Haskell was of the same opinion, for the reason that there was already a school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and one at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Pleasant Avenue, and that to place another in the vicinity would be bunching them too much.

Mr. Jasper, however, thought the site a good one, and backed up his statement by saying that it was in the neighborhood where the majority of the children came from. Dr. Dene made a statement to the same effect, and informed the board that the One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street site could be purchased for about $114,000, while the One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street site would cost $214,000 at least. This somewhat changed the views of Commissioner Adams, who moved to have both sites appraised, and let the figures decide the question, for if there was $100,000 to be saved, he said he desired to do it. A site running through from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues, was also ordered appraised.

ABSORBS POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Commercial Cable Gives Bonds for Stock in a Closer Alliance.

The Directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the Directors of the Commercial Cable Company met yesterday at the Postal Telegraph Building and formulated a scheme for the closer alliance of the two companies. The relations of the companies will not be changed, except that they are to be bound closer in organization by the absorption of the stock of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company by the Commercial Cable Company. The capital stock of the Postal Company is $15,000,000, with no bonds, and the capital of the Commercial Company is $10,000,000, with no bonds. Under the new scheme the Commercial Company will give in exchange for the postal stock a debenture or collateral trust bond at par guaranteeing an annual dividend of 4 per cent.

At the office of Vice President Bradley of the Postal Company it was said that the closer alliance is for the purpose of continuing in perpetuity the co-operative working of the companies. As the stock of both companies is controlled by practically the same interests, the new arrangement will make no change in the working of their joint business.

A meeting of the stockholders to ratify the action of the Directors has been called for Dec. 22.

In anticipation of the arrangement, of which no secret has been made, there has been active speculation in the stocks of the companies. Postal Telegraph sold yesterday at 93⅝ on the Montreal Stock Exchange, a gain of five points, and Commercial Cable was in demand at 162. The Postal paid its first dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. quarterly a year ago. The Commercial has paid 7 per cent. annually for several years.

MAYOR STRONG ADVANCED $1.

Paid a Debt for a City Engineer Who Owed a Poor Woman.

A poorly clad woman approached the outer door of Mayor Strong's office Monday afternoon and asked the policeman on guard there to take her to see his Honor.

"What do you want to see him about?" asked the policeman.

"There's an engineer that works for the city who owes me 75 cents. He won't pay it, and I want the Mayor to make him," was the reply.

"Go to the Department of Public Works," advised the policeman. "We have nothing to do with debt collecting here."

The woman went away, but was soon back again. "Them works people won't do anything," she said, "and I'm going to see the Mayor. I want that money and I've got to have it."

"All right," replied the policeman, soothingly, "I'll take you to him."

In a few minutes the woman had stated her case to the Mayor, who at once sent for the engineer.

"Do you owe this woman 75 cents?" asked the Mayor sternly.

"Yes, Sir," said the culprit, crestfallen.

"Well, pay it!"

"I can't, your Honor; I have only 50 cents."

Col. Strong took a dollar from his pocket and gave it to the woman. "Now," he said, to the engineer, "You pay me."

"Yes, your Honor, Friday," said the abashed debtor, and the scene was over.

Exhibition by French Artists.

Three French artists have combined to form an exhibition of their work at the American Art Galleries, a view of which was given to the press yesterday afternoon, with the customary first view to the public in the evening. The three artists are Paul Jobert, Henri Guérard, and Eugène Bejot, the first named being here to manage the affairs of the exhibition. M. Jobert, the painter of the trio, shows 100 pictures and studies of the ocean, its harbors, steamers, fishermen, sailors, and other features of seafaring life. M. Guérard shows some clever fan decorations, and considerable skill in pyrography, although his achievements in the latter fail to reach the standard of true decorative art, and border on the field of the amateur worker. M. Bejot shows some clever etchings. The feature of the exhibition is the display of marvelous winged things in the upper gallery.

Found Many Pawn Tickets.

New York and Hoboken detectives yesterday executed a search warrant issued by Justice Hansee against Mrs. John Dennaker of 220 Park Avenue, Hoboken. They found forty-seven pawn tickets, representing $2,100 worth of jewelry and diamonds, which had been pawned for $800. The tickets were delivered to William S. Hotchkiss, who represented a number of New York jewelers. Dennaker, who formerly kept a jewelry store in Hoboken, obtained the jewelry from the New-York firms. He was to sell it on commission, but never accounted for it. He disappeared in September last, but was traced to Philadelphia and arrested. He was taken to New York, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Halls of Ethnology Opened.

The new Halls of Ethnology and Vertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History were opened Monday afternoon with a reception by Prof. Henry F. Osborn, the curator, and his assistant, Dr. Boas. The paleontological exhibition is in the third hall of the east wing. The present collection of fossil horses, tapirs, rhinoceros, includes more than 10,000 parts of animals and contains many almost perfect specimens of types.

Exhibition by Art Students.

The first of a series of monthly art exhibitions given by the students of the Chase School of Art was held in the schoolrooms, at 108 East Twenty-third Street, Monday afternoon. Besides a large number of water-color, charcoal, and oil studies shown by the students were several clever studies by W. Day Streeter, William M. Chase, and M. Dantzig of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

ANDREWS FOR ONE FORCE

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S GREATER CITY VIEWS.

Would Have the Park, Bridge, and Municipal Forces, 7,700 Men in All, Under a Single Head.

Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday sent a reply to Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., of the Greater New York Commission relative to the question of consolidating the municipal, park, and bridge police of Greater New York into one body, under the control of a single Board of Police, with equal jurisdiction and uniform powers; involving also the consolidation of the various pension funds into a single fund.

Considered as part of the scheme for consolidation of the various municipalities, and not apart from such consolidation, Mr. Andrews says he is of the opinion that the scheme can be effected so as to result in increased efficiency of the force and better protection of life, property, and health. Instead of seven separate organizations under control of as many separate bodies, there would be, he says, a single head of the police force, which for such purposes must be regarded as a single city, having similar interests.

"The actual management and control of such a vast system of police is now comparatively simple, because of the great improvements in recent times of police signal and telegraph systems and the universal use of the telephone. A parade or a riot in Coney Island can as readily be controlled from Headquarters in Mulberry Street as can a parade or riot in Chatham Square.

"The greatest advantage resulting from such a consolidation, placing as it would over 7,700 police under a single head, must be the increased strength of the central organization.

"The total police force of Brooklyn, as recently reported to me, is 2,033; New York Park Police, 318; Brooklyn Park Police, 99; Brooklyn Bridge Police, 89; Long Island City Police, 68; Staten Island Police, 63, while the authorized strength of the New York Police for 1897 will be 5,051, or nearly twice the size of all the other departments combined.

"Such a consolidated system would be more elastic than the present, and at the same time more rigid and efficient in the case of public disorder. A strike, a riot, or a public demonstration, however peaceful, which might tax to the utmost the resources of any one of the smaller departments could be readily handled with the united force of Greater New York immediately available.

"The criminal classes would be the first to appreciate a new alliance against them, based upon a strengthened central authority, rather than upon occasional comity. They would soon learn that officers familiar with their records would not be confined to the present limits of any one city, nor could they change their base of operations as readily from one locality to another."

The Commissioner does not think that there has ever been any sufficient reason for maintaining separate park and bridge police. He sees no obstacle to the consolidation of the pension funds.

The only increase of cost in maintaining the consolidated force would be the increase of salaries in the departments out of New York, and the extending of New York's system of police telegraph and signal equipment.

Commissioner Andrews advocates a single-headed commission.

CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

Mr. Kobitzsch's Complaint Against Randall's Island Officers.

Otto Kobitzsch, fifteen months old, died of a form of hydrocephalis in the Mount Sinai Hospital on Oct. 20, as a result, his father, Adolph Kobitzsch, of 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, states, of the cruelty and neglect of the officials of the Infants'

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 457 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The plan and agreement have become effective and a large majority of the several issues have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time to deposit bonds under the agreement and modification is extended to and including December 10th, 1896, without penalty.
After December 10th, 1896, and to and including December 31st, 1896, bonds will be received only on payment of $10 per bond.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT H. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
New York, Nov. 30, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock.

The privilege of subscribing to the Common stock of the proposed new corporation on the terms heretofore announced has been extended to and including December 31, 1896, but all holders who shall not elect to avail of said privilege on or before December 10th, 1896, will be required to pay the whole amount of their subscription in cash at the time of depositing their certificates.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company's Receipts for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds:
Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the amended Plan of Reorganization, dated July 10th, 1896, on and after December 1st, 1896, the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, will, upon presentation and verification of their Certificates for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co., deposited with them; also, $312.00 of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s Capital Stock for each Bond deposited.
Coupons due June 1st and December 1st, 1896, will be then paid, as stamped (2 per cent.), upon presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company.
Certificates of deposit surrendered must be left with the Trust Company for verification.
Under the Bondholders' Agreement, there will be collected from each Bond $5.00 toward defraying the expenses incurred in the Reorganization.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York.
G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
FOR SALE.
Price and particulars on application.
EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.,
40 Wall Street.
BERTRON & STORRS,
40 Wall Street.

Mexican National Railroad Company
Holders of the above Company's Bonds (series A and B) desiring to participate in the Readjustment that has been formed by the Bondholders' Committee can now deposit their bonds for that purpose with the undersigned.
J. A. HORSEY & SON,
American Agents for London Committee,
17 & 19 William Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Short covering induced a rally. Money on call still 2 to 2½ per cent.

Some ado is made in Stock Exchange circles over what its discoverers are pleased to call fresh London buying. As a matter of fact, such talk is nonsensical. London has not reappeared in our security market in any substantial way. All that is new in developments on that account is confined to the fluctuating operations of a few arbitrage traders. There is no important relationship in it.

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It is only fair to make this plain, for when sales were hippodromed in this way under the same guise it was pointed out here that the game was a deceptive one; and it is not honesty to tell the facts on one side and fail to tell them on the other.

***

The whole truth about yesterday's stock market, with its smart rally, is that some speculators who have been hammering everything aggressively for a fortnight and more have suddenly turned in to cover some of their outstanding short contracts. They find stocks scarce. They have offered them down by sales of borrowed shares on a big scale, but in bidding to buy them back they find that there are really few long stocks for sale—few that they can buy at figures near current quotations. Result: Quick advances throughout the list on transactions of inconsequential volume.

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This show of inherent strength in the market cannot fail to exert telling influences. People who have been holding back, apprehensive that something dreadful might happen through the continuous bear attacks, could see in yesterday's stiffened prices good reasons to cease their worries.

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The bear contingent stopped its persistent attacks only because the more intelligent of its leaders saw that further assaults were failing utterly. Long stocks refused to come out. When a quotation went down its cause and effect alike were shown in an extension of the short interest.

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And above other things disclosed by this sudden upward turn was the fact that concessions forced by a week's manipulation were recovered offhand. Declines that had been scored only after "sales" of thousands of shares were offset by rallies on a few hundred shares purchased.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛, while the 5s, coupon, declined ⅛. There were sales of $75,000 of the latter at 113½@113⅜ and $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119⅞.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅝
American Tobacco	1	N. J. Central	½
At., T. & S. F., all in. paid	⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. paid	⅝
Bay State Gas	1½	Nor. Pac. pf., wh. issued	1
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Chicago, B. & Q.	⅞	P. & R., all in. pd.	1⅜
Chicago Gas	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	2⅛
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	St P. & Omaha pf.	3
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Con. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pac., t. r.	⅝
General Electric	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Laclede Gas	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Western Union	¾
Manhattan	1		
Met. Traction	1½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Can. Pacific	⅝	Ill. Steel Co.	3¼
Central Pacific	1½	L. E. & Western pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1¼	Wisconsin Central	1
Erie 2d pf.	2¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Rio Grande W. 1st	1
P. & R. 1st pf. inc., all in. paid	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1¾
		Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Texas Pacific 1st	1	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,260,482; balances, $8,933,599; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $781,566.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates ½c higher at $4.84 for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 538,089.89 ounces of silver bullion, against which 538 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 528 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,912,113
Imports for same period.	79,787,065
Net imports	$28,824,952
Net exports to date, 1895.	58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894.	60,116,798
Net exports to date, 1893.	8,604,053

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On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .20.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.15, 200 Brunswick at .17, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Golden Fleece at .95, 500 Pharmacist at .15, 50 Victor at 6.75, and 300 Yellow Jacket at .43.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,153,070, against $7,721,265 in the preceding week, and $6,954,127 in the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Jan. 1 were valued at $331,798,887, against $818,243,452 in the corresponding week of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares opened a fraction lower in the London market, but rallied later and closed strong. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 76¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57¾; Atchison, ¼, to 14½, and Reading, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie sold at 15⅝, Erie first preferred at 35½, Illinois Central at 95¾, New York Central at 97, and Louisville and Nashville at 50⅜. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 111 7-16 for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

HOW AN ULTRA BEAR PUTS IT.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Monday there appeared an extract from the weekly letter of the Stock Exchange house of Dimock & Co., which insisted that the recent election really accomplished little, the quotation being prefaced with the remark: "Cynicism with Dimock & Co. is a fine art."

Mr. J. A. Dimock, referring to this, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"What we said in our letter to clients was not cynicism. We took no pessimistic view of things. What we said was simply good logic based on experience in the stock market. We are unhesitatingly bearish and have been so since the election. We base our opinions on past facts and present conditions. The course of prices swings like a pendulum, within the same limits and with the same regularity. The stock market has alternate periods of declines and advances. Stocks go so far one way and then turn and go the other way. That is a rule always evident and powerful in Wall Street.

"Stocks touched a low point at the time of the Venezuelan panic last December. Then they started upward until the Chicago Convention, and then downward until the first week in August, when the low point was again reached, and the upward turn came again. That continued until the election. Now they are on the downward course once more.

"In the three months previous to the election, active stocks rose from 20 to 30 points. There was nothing unusual in this range. It happens about twice every year. A study of Stock Exchange statistics will show it. When these turns take place, the most prominent event in the horizon is used as a 'cause.' The same thing takes place year after year.

"When the election was decided in favor of sound money, every one was hopeful—there was not a bearish factor to be found. Every one said that it was only the beginning of a great rise. But they always say that at the top. Every one said that conditions this year were different from those of all other years. But they say that every year.

"For these general reasons I believe the stock market is on the down grade. The public is not buying, and even if it were, there would be plenty of stocks to go round. The sentimental advance around election time put a prohibitive price on everything. Then the market started down, and no public buys in a declining market.

"Take some representative stocks and look at their positions. Take Reading, for instance, Why should it go up? It can't pay dividends. It is reorganized every two or three years. There is only one thing sure for its future—another assessment. That will go on until the end of time. Take Southern Pacific. Why should it go up? You have only to consider the $150,000,000 of capital, and you will know that it can never pay dividends as long as the world lasts.

"Look at some of the higher-priced stocks—Burlington, for example. That company has just put out a statement showing that it has operated its road at 50 per cent. of gross earnings—which is absolutely impossible. And even with that it cannot be shown that they are earning the 4 per cent. dividends which they pay. Why should any one buy Burlington?

"St. Paul is another active stock. It is notorious on the Street that the big holders of the stock—the practical owners of the road—are really short of the stock. Is St. Paul going up when these controlling elements are short? Sugar is in the same state. The company has probably the best earning capacity of any I have mentioned. But it is very likely to be legislated against by Congress. And do you think the men who control the market for the stock are instituting a bull movement on the eve of Congress convening?

"I do not wish to depreciate the good results of the high prices for wheat and the demand for our products abroad. Nor do I wish to belittle the benefits coming from the economy that has been practiced by our people for a year past, nor the effects of this on the balance of trade. But these are very easily overestimated.

"The advances in wheat have not all benefited the farmer. In many cases these advances came after the farmer had sold his grain. The railroads are going to feel this in the loss of return products to the West.

"Then there has been only a newspaper boom in business. It has been greatly exaggerated. We have had no revival worth speaking of.

"The tide in the stock market is on the ebb. It has further to go before it reaches the low point. And until it reaches that point the course must be downward."

READING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The change of sentiment which has taken place in Wall Street during the last two weeks with regard to Reading securities is somewhat remarkable.

Before the election and for some little time after there was not a dissenting voice as to the bright future of the Reading property and speculative chances in the stock. But with the bear raids on the general stock market and the gradual falling off in outside interest which has resulted in a generally lower level of prices, the Street developed a tendency to point out alleged bad features in Reading statistics and to "discover" and loudly clamor about provisions of the reorganization which had previously never been looked upon as in any way bearish.

For the past two weeks it has been the fashion to talk depressingly on Reading and to point out why the company will be always totally unable to pay dividends on its common stock. Calculations to this end have been numerous and varied, and (with the aid of professional selling of the stock) have knocked a couple of points or so off Reading's recent top price.

The feature of Reading's present position most persistently hippodromed as a bearish factor is the increase in the capital stock of the company from $41,373,662 to $70,000,000. The attention recently given to this fact would seem to indicate that Wall Street had never known of it before. Yet a perusal of the plan of reorganization published many months ago will show that the new company from the start was to have $30,000,000 more capital stock than the old. A perusal of the same plan, however, will show that the $41,373,662 common stock of the old company had ahead of it $160,684,220 of securities, while the new company's $70,000,000 has ahead of it only $159,125,173. The new securities, as calculated, are exclusive of $4,000,000 general mortgages which the syndicate takes and an authorized $20,000,000 generals to be issued for betterments at $1,500,000 or less annually.

Another bearish point is made much of by announcing that the company will have to achieve unprecedented results in order to pay dividends on the stock. It has been pointed out that Reading net earnings must show an average monthly increase of $250,000 during 1897 over the present year in order to pay the dividends on the first and second preferred issues.

It is agreed on all sides that the coming year is going to be a prosperous one and prosperous one for all lines of business. A revival in the industrial world means good times both for railroads and for coal companies. Furthermore, the coal combination, which for politic reasons did not dare to advance prices during the first six months of its existence, will, without doubt, raise current figures considerably, so much for general conditions.

Reading's best year was 1892, when the net income from both companies was, in round numbers, $12,500,000. It is not extravagant to predict that 1897 can show a business equal to that of 1892. With a fair demand, Reading's share of the coal output should be 10,000,000 tons. Allowing that the increase which the combination will make in coal prices will be 25 cents per ton—a very small figure, by the way—Reading would receive $2,500,000 additional income. Adding this to the showing made in 1892 of $12,500,000, Reading's net income for a good year, with the coal combination in working order, should be $15,000,000.

Under the reorganization plan, the fixed charges of the company are $9,317,000. Four per cent. on the new first and second preferred issues calls for $2,792,000, which, added to the fixed charges, makes $12,109,000 to be deducted, and leaves $2,891,000 surplus to be divided on the $70,000,000 common stock—about 4 per cent.

This is not an extreme estimate of Reading's earning power for the coming year.

It is reasonable to expect that business for 1897 will be equal to that of 1892, and it is more than fair to suppose that the coal trade managers will effect much more than the advance of 25 cents in the price of their product.

As to economies under the new management, facts are well known. Under the reorganization the fixed charges are $718,000 less than those of the old régime. There are some $20,000,000 of bonds now calling for 6 and 7 per cent. shortly to mature which will be refunded at 4 or 4½ per cent., and an extension has already been effected at 4 per cent. of $1,500,000 North Pennsylvania 7 per cents. Such reductions will bring fixed charges down another half million per annum.

The new company is free from floating debt. The $20,862,289 cash yielded by assessments and the $7,300,000 contributed by the syndicate—$28,162,000 in all—can clear away many weighty millstones in the shape of floating debt, receivers' certificates, interest on the general mortgage, arrears of sinking funds on divisional coal mortgages, reorganization expenses, and $7,300,000 of car trusts and equipment notes, and still leave about $3,000,000 to be used for the purposes of the new company.

There may be bears on Reading, and material for Reading bears to use in their campaign, but there are, none the less, arguments for the other side. And the quiet demand for Reading stock in the Stock Exchange loan crowd is evidence since the bears commenced to hammer the market, is proof that the decline has come chiefly from short selling, and not from liquidation of long stock.

WALL STREET TALK.

Is the improved business situation in the newspapers only?

Are the newspapers so much more easily fooled than Stock Exchange brokers are?

Have any of the long list of business resumptions and business extensions been denied?

Is there any reason to doubt such improvement—unless you are a speculator short of stocks?

Who are the doubters—anybody but Wall Street professionals?

And, by the by, what was the name of the candidate who, one short month ago, these same bears were sure was going to be elected President? He lived somewhere out in Nebraska, didn't he?

And when the newspapers refused to prophesy that Nebraska candidate's election, what did these bear oracles then all say in chorus?

Wasn't it something like this: "McKinley's only chances are in the newspapers"—now, honest Injun, wasn't it something like that?

And who was right—speculating bear or investigating newspaper?

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There is talk of an assessment on Bay State Gas. There is also a conflicting rumor of a bull movement arranged for the stock. The advance of yesterday would indicate that the latter tale is somewhat widely disseminated.

That the recent buying of Spirits has been for control is generally believed. The prospective personnel of that control is what is worrying some holders of the stock. Are Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Nelson Morris at the front again?

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	..
American Typefounders' Company	35	38
Atlantic Mutual '08 scrip	106	..
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	201
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	..	9
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	78
Colluloid Company stock	60	..
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	87½	80
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	160	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	85	90
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	17
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111	113
D. D., E. R. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
Ensley Land Company	½	1¼
Equitable Gas Company of New York	205	210
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	83
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	87½
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	58
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	27½	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	80	..
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	91	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	56½
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	3	6
Kings County Traction	..	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	81	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	68
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76	..
Lorillard Company pf.	103½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
†Madison Square Garden 2d	60	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	54	57
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	237	245
National Wall Paper stock	..	30
†New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2¼	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42	48½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94½	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	114	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & O. Lake R. R. 2d	6	..

	Bid.	Asked.
New York Air Brake Company	12½	14½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co., stock	103	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16	17¼
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92	95
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	70
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	35
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	150	160
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	188	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
†St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	83½	85½
Standard Gas pf.	108	111
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
†Standard Oil Trust	247½	249
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	90	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Trenton Potteries	..	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	51
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	95	..
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
Wagner Car Company	..	159
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	18½	19½
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95
Worthington Pump pf.	76	81

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	195	195	195
3d week Nov.	$22,581	$37,990	$25,783
From July 1	484,215	722,353	654,534
From Jan. 1	1,174,507	1,310,595	1,114,909
IOWA CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	163,981	198,916	158,867
Operating ex.	104,069	113,802	95,777
Net earnings	,012	85,024	63,090
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	558,104	623,527	571,635
Operating ex.	280,599	374,565	378,631
Net earnings	277,505	249,062	193,004
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,461,537	1,356,027	1,387,600
Operating ex.	964,686	868,815	960,438
Net earnings	496,851	489,212	427,164
LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	87,815	95,295	89,306
Operating ex.	47,990	57,417	72,281
Net earnings	39,825	37,848	17,025
Fixed charges	34,767	34,346	33,778
Surplus	5,058	3,502	*16,753

The balance sheet as of Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $3,288,865; stocks and bonds, $350,000; permanent investments, $315,900; supplies on hand, $28,450; due by agents, $241; due by others, $11,688; due by companies, &c., $10,643; cash on hand, $21,600; total, $4,027,371.

Liabilities—Capital, $1,340,000; funded debt, $2,043,300; loans and bills payable, $393,500; interest on funded debt, $34,002; due for wages, &c., $52,423; car trusts, $76,005; profit and loss, (surplus,) $88,100.

*Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—			
Gross earnings	1,962,049	1,979,600	1,865,196
Operating ex.	1,215,957	1,204,131	1,114,644
Net earnings	746,092	775,469	750,552
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,996,134	7,083,636	6,675,455
Operating ex.	4,747,925	4,583,770	4,084,101
Net earnings	2,248,209	2,499,866	2,591,354
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	16,666,763	16,172,753	15,893,869
Operating ex.	11,417,491	10,781,304	10,068,757
Net earnings	5,249,272	5,391,449	5,827,112
MEXICAN CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	908,226	980,100	768,744
Operating ex.	628,512	508,590	412,159
Net earnings	279,714	421,510	356,585
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,304,472	7,787,631	6,986,628
Operating ex.	5,393,821	4,593,195	4,634,680
Net earnings	2,910,651	3,194,436	2,351,948
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	227,193	245,797	220,205
Operating ex.	113,380	122,458	101,007
Net earnings	113,813	123,339	119,198
Other income	8,488	.....	.....
Total income	122,302	.....	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	762,534	786,377	686,108
Operating ex.	417,026	431,774	370,331
Net earnings	345,508	354,603	315,777
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,659,809	1,619,927	1,469,422
Operating ex.	1,090,953	939,700	892,[illegible]
Net earnings	559,856	680,227	576,973
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for October—			
Gross earnings	255,535	229,898	240,258
Operating ex.	139,131	123,123	125,449
Net earnings	116,404	106,775	114,809
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	859,925	741,942	785,648
Operating ex.	480,949	403,836	428,757
Net earnings	369,976	278,106	356,891
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,668,013	1,626,074	1,467,060
Operating ex.	1,145,911	1,181,560	1,071,666
Net earnings	520,102	444,514	393,334

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The market was duller than yesterday, but the tone was better, and there were fractional advances all around. Bay State Gas rose ⅞, to 5¾, on the rumor that a reorganization was to be effected. The firsts sold up fractionally to 83¼. There was quite a little doing in the investment railway shares, but prices were practically unchanged. Boston and Maine, however, advanced ½, to 166½, while New York and New Haven fell ¾, to 179¼. The coppers were quiet, Montana gaining 1¼, to 92, and Butte 3-16, to 5 1-16. The balance of the list was unchanged. Gold mining stocks were quiet, with the exception of Pioneer, which gained ¼, to 5. Money between banks loaned at 2½ to 3 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	..	1	..	1
Brookline	3¾	4¼	3½	4
East Boston	4	..	4	4½
West End	1¾	1⅞	1¾	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	207	208	207	208
Erie	64	65	64	..
Mexican	..	65	..	65
New England	100	..	100	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	10⅝	10½	10	10½
Dominion Coal pf.	88	90	88	90
General Electric pf.	68	72	70	75
Illinois Steel	47	..	49½	50
Lamson Store Service	20	20⅜	20	20⅝
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Dec. 1, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	18	American Express	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	.....
13⅝	13⅞	5,521	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	+1
31⅝	31⅞	944	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+⅝
117	117¼	33,972	American Sugar Refs.	115⅝	117⅛	115⅝	117	+1⅝
76	77	950	American Tobacco	74½	76	74½	76	+1
101	101¼	220	American Tobacco pf	101	101	101	101	.....
14⅝	14¾	1,630	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14¼	14¾	13¾	14⅜	+⅛
23¼	23½	5,045	At., T. & S. F. pf	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	+1⅛
15	225		Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	.....
11¼	11⅜	1,944	Bay State Gas	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	+1¼
49	49½	300	Canada Southern	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+⅜
56½	57½	200	Canadian Pacific	56	56¼	56	56¼	−⅜
15	16	100	Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	−¼
16⅝	16½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅛
78⅜	78⅝	20,328	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	+⅜
74	74¼	10,465	Chicago Gas	71½	74⅜	71½	74	+2⅛
74⅞	75	16,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	75	73½	74⅞	+1⅛
129½	129⅞	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝	.....
105	105½	1,582	Chicago & Northw.	104	105	103⅞	105	+⅞
69¼	69¾	4,320	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	68	69⅝	67⅞	69⅝	+1¼
29	29¼	600	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28¾	29	28¾	28⅞	−⅛
25	25½	740	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	25	24	25	+½
6	6¼	200	Col. & Hock. Val. & Tol.	5	5	5	5	.....
18	18¼	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
50	56	20	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	55	55	55	55	.....
		21	Consolidated Gas Co.	160½	161½	160½	161½	.....
159½	160	2,695	Con. Gas Co. ex div.	157½	159½	157	159½	+1½
125¾	126¼	136	Delaware & Hudson	125⅝	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	−⅜
158½	159½	5	Del., Lack. & West.	159	159	158	159	.....
42¾	43½	340	Denver & R. G. pf.	42	42½	42	42½	−1¼
15⅝	15⅞	870	Erie	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅞
36	36¼	450	Erie 1st pf.	35	36	35	36	+½
20¼	21¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−2¼
31⅛	31⅜	2,375	General Electric	30	31¼	30	31⅜	+1⅜
47¼	47½	1,220	Illinois Steel Co.	48½	48½	46¾	46¾	−¾
24½	25	2,510	Laclede Gas	23¾	25¼	23	24⅝	+1½
69	75	200	Laclede Gas pf., ex div.	70	70	70	70	.....
71	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	71	−1
151	152	51	Lake Shore	151	152½	151	152½	.....
50	50¼	6,860	Louis. & Nash.	48⅜	50½	48¾	50½	+1⅛
⅜	⅝	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝	.....
95⅛	95¼	6,370	Manhattan Con.	94	95½	93½	95¼	+1
109	109¼	150	Metropolitan Traction.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
19	20	30	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	.....
13¾	14	440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	.....
28¾	29	2,255	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28½	29	28	29	+1
22	22¼	2,380	Missouri Pacific	21¾	22¼	21⅜	22½	+⅜
22	23	10	Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	.....
24⅞	25	404	National Lead Co	24¾	25	24¾	25	−¼
87½	88½	115	National Lead Co. pf.	88¼	89	87½	87½	.....
15	16	160	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	.....
102¾	103¼	1,784	New Jersey Central	101½	104	101½	103	+2
94½	95	395	New York Central	94¼	94½	94¼	94⅜	−⅛
179	182	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	180	180	180	.....
12½	12¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
9¾	10	400	N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¼	9¾	9½	9½	+⅛
26½	26¾	1,675	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+⅞
5¾	5¼	210	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅜	14½	1,000	N. P., all in. pd.	14	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+⅛
24½	25	2,940	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	23¾	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅜
33¾	34	1,819	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	33	34	33	34	+1
15⅜	16	342	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
25⅞	26	1,960	Pacific Mail	25⅛	26½	25⅛	25⅞	+⅛
29¼	29⅝	16,410	P. & R., all in. pd.	27⅝	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
14¼	15	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	.....
156½	158	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156	156	156	156	.....
10¾	40½	450	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅛
111	114	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	.....
47⅛	47¼	2,800	St. Paul & Omaha	44⅜	47¾	44¾	47⅝	+2⅞
129	132	210	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	129	129	129	129	+3
		220	Standard R. & T.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
15	16	300	Southern Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
10⅜	10⅝	1,180	Southern Railway	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅛
29¼	29½	3,110	Southern Railway pf.	27⅝	29¼	27⅝	29¼	+1½
28⅜	29	3,705	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27⅞	29	27⅝	29	+1
9⅞	10	400	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
9⅝	9¾	3,065	Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
6¼	6⅜	225	United States Cordage	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
12¾	12¾	500	U. S. Cordage pf.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
9¾	9¾	932	United States Leather	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+⅛
61	61¼	3,100	U. S. Leather pf.	59⅞	61¼	59⅞	61¼	+1⅛
25	25¼	380	United States Rubber	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+⅛
7¾	7¾	300	Wabash	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+⅛
16½	16¾	650	Wabash pf.	16	16½	16	16½	+⅛
80½	86¾	5,680	Western Union Tel.	86¼	87	86	86¾	+⅛
8	8¼	1,418	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
2	2½	200	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	−1
Sales		194,698						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s
1,000 106
Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000 75
1,000 ..... 65¼
1,000 ..... 75¼
At, T & S F gen 4s
18,000 ..... 78¼
2,000 ..... 78¾
21,000 ..... 78⅜
1,500 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 ..... 78¾
12,000 ..... 78⅝
500 78
3,000 ..... 78½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 41¼
5,000 ..... 41⅞
25,000 ..... 41⅜
8,000 ..... 41½
2,000 ..... 41¼
2,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41¾
6,000 ..... 41½
19,000 ..... 41¾
3,000 ..... 41⅞
2,000 ..... 41¾
15,000 ..... 41⅞
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 83
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000xl 110½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st
1,000 80
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 75
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅝
2,000 106
Canada So 1st gtd
10,000 111
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Cent of N J G M 5s
10,000 118
2,000 118
15,000 ..... 118¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1897
1,000 ..... 102⅞
2,000 ..... 102½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000 118
1,000 ..... 118⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 107
5,000 ..... 107¼
Registered
30,000 106
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
2d consol 4s
1,000 ..... 87½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 ..... 117½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
4,000 ..... 100¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 96
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 89
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000 122
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 110⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 42½
10,000 43
5,000 ..... 43⅛
1,000 ..... 43¼
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
5,000 ..... 100¼
5,000 ..... 100¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
7,000 ..... 103¼
1,000s3 ..... 103⅜
2,000c 104
6,000 104
1,000c 104⅛
Registered
15,000c 102⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000s20F 92
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 90
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
20,000 ..... 106⅜
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s
2,000 ..... 90½
Erie 1st con 7s
3,000s20F 138½
Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000 92
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 ..... 64¾
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 70
Total sales $1,688,000

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
3,000 66
L S & M So 2d coup
5,000xl 117½
1,000 ..... 117¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
9,000 ..... 115¾
Louis & Nash G M 6s
4,000xl 114½
Louis & Nash cons
1,000 ..... 104½
Mil & No 1st, 1913, consld
1,000xl 116
Mil & St Paul, I & D ext
6,000 131
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500xl 82¼
Mo, K & T 2d
500 ..... 57⅜
500 ..... 57⅛
5,000 58
2,000 59
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 ..... 67¾
1,000 68
2,000 ..... 67⅝
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 xl 117
Morris & Essex 1st
5,000 ..... 139½
Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000 128
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
500 ..... 100⅛
N Y, C & St L 4s
10,000 ..... 103¼
2,000 ..... 103¾
5,000 ..... 103⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bonds
100 133
400 135
N Y, S & W G M
5,000 71
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs
20,000 ..... 95¼
Nor Pac 1st 6s, J P M & Co certfs
5,000 ..... 115¼
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000 ..... 53¼
5,000 54
5,000 ..... 54¼
15,000 ..... 54⅜
10,000 ..... 54½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
30,000 ..... 51¼
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
5,000 84
15,000 ..... 84¼
2,000 84
8,500 84
5,000 ..... 84¼
7,000 ..... 84⅜
19,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84⅝
23,000 ..... 84¾
Nor Pac Term 1st
12,000 ..... 107¾
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000s3 42
5,000 ..... 42¼
Ohio Southern 1st
4,000 94
2,000 ..... 94½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
1,000 ..... 20¼
20,000 ..... 20½
5,000 ..... 20⅝
12,000 ..... 20¾
8,000 21
40,000 ..... 20⅜
15,000 ..... 20⅞
67,000 ..... 20⅝
9,000 ..... 20¾
5,000 ..... 20½
Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 19¼
1,000 19
2,000 ..... 19⅛
5,000 ..... 19⅜
4,000 ..... 19½
20,000s20F 19¼
1,000 ..... 19⅜
20,000s20F 19½
10,000 ..... 19⅝
20,000 ..... 19¾
Oregon R & N 4s
6,000 ..... 80¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000 111
Trust Co certfs
12,000 ..... 100¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 100
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 26½
Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000 ..... 75¾
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 ..... 47⅝
40,000 48
15,000 ..... 48¼
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
17,000 37
5,000 ..... 36⅞
5,000 37
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34¾
15,000 ..... 34¾
15,000 35
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
16,000 ..... 80½
26,000 ..... 80¾
25,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
3,000 109
Rens & Sar 1st
2,000 144
Rich & Dan 6s
5,000 119
3,000 ..... 119¼
3,000 ..... 119½
Rio Grande West 1st
51,000 75
10,000 ..... 75¼
13,000 ..... 75½
Rome, W & Og cons
3,000 117
1,000 ..... 117½
St Jo & Grand 1st 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 50
St L & S F 4s
12,000 ..... 64¾
8,000 ..... 64⅞
15,000 65
19,000 ..... 65¾
St L S W 1st
2,000 ..... 67½
St P, M & M 1st con 6s reduced to 4½s
15,000 104
San An & Ar Pass 4s
18,000 57
Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000 82
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 89⅞
5,000 ..... 89¾
3,000 90
10,000b3 90
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 78¾
500 79
2,000s3 ..... 78½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 ..... 88¼
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ..... 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000xl 84½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
3,000 21
5,000 ..... 20⅜
5,000 ..... 20¾
5,000 ..... 20⅝
5,000 ..... 21¼
5,000 ..... 21⅜
5,000 ..... 21¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 66
Union Pac 1st, 1896
24,000 ..... 102½
Union Pac 1st, 1897
2,000 ..... 102¼
Union Pac gold 6s, col trust notes
10,000 ..... 97½
13,000 ..... 98⅛
Union Pac ext S F 8s
2,000 88
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 111
U N J R R & C Co 4s
1,000 112
Wabash 1st 5s
34,000 ..... 105¾
Det & Chi ext
6,000 98
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
3,000 ..... 70½
Wabash deb, Series B
5,000 22
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106¾
Registered
1,500 ..... 105½
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
2,000 40
Total sales $1,688,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	190
American Exchange	171	Mercantile	170
Broadway	225	Merchants'	185
Butchers & Drovers'	130	Merchants' Ex	111
Central National	125	Metropolis	425
Chemical	1900	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	150
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	175	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New York	225
Continental	180	N. Y. County	450
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	110
East River	125	Nat. B'k N. Am.	132
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	172	Republic	140
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	171
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	150	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	125	Shoe & Leather	98
Hanover	310	State of N. Y.	107
Import. & Traders'	530	Third National	102¼
Irving	150	Tradesmen's	92
Leath. Manufact'rs	175	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	195	West Side	115
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114

There were sales of 18 shares of Commerce at 162½; and 57 Phenix at 107¾.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold to-day at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange Room the following securities, &c.:

35 shares New-York Rubber Company, $100 each, 116 per cent.

2 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each, $59 per share.

468 shares of the Oswego Street Railway Company, $50 each, $100 lot.

All the right, title, and interest of Edward Weber, or which Edward Weber had in 67 shares of the stock of the Manhattan Optical Company at the time of the making of an assignment of the same to Louis Weber, $1,000.

5 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company preferred, $100 each, 86 per cent.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	100½	100¾
4s, c., 1907	100¾	101
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120½
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120¼
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Adams Express	148	152
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	58	62
Am. Coal	100	125
Am. Cotton Oil	14½	15
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	54¼	58
Am. Sug. R. pf.	102¾	104
Am. T. & C	90¼	92
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	21½	24
At. & Pac.	⅜	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Brook. Un. Gas	92	92¾
Boston & L. pf.	102	105
Brooklyn R. T.	20	21¼
Brunswick Co.	1	1⅜
Buff., R. & P.	20	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	58½	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Chicago G W.	5	5⅞
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
C. & N. W. pf.	150	152
Cleve. & Pitts.	180	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1¼
C. C. & Dev. pf.	2¼	..
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	84	89
Den. & R. G.	11⅜	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	9½	11
Del. & Hud.	101	101
Del. Ill. of N.Y.	99½	101
Ev. & T. H.	29	32
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	50
Flint & P. M.	12½	13
F. & P. M. pf.	30	40
Gt. Nor pf.	121	125
Harlem	287	300
Homestake	84	100
Illinois Central	93	95
Iowa Central	7⅝	8½
Iowa Central pf.	28¼	29
Joliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5½	8
Keok. & D. M.	3	4
Keok. & N. W. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & W.	30	45
L. E. & W.	18	20
Long Island		58
L., N. A. & C. pf.	1¼	1¾
Mah. Coal R.	109	115
Mah. R. pf.	100	110
Mexican Central	7⅝	8¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Michigan Central	90	96
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	49
Minn. Iron	60	63
Morris & Essex	162	167
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17½	25
New Cent. Coal	6	8½
New England	..	46¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27¾	28
N. Y., L. & W.	116	118
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Nor. & West., all in. paid	10⅝	11½
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16	17½
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	9	11
Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅛	1
Oregon R. & N.	12	24
Ore. R. & N. pf.	38	40
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern	5	10
Peo., D. & E.	2	3
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	49	55
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	182	186
R., W. & O.	113½	..
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
St. J. & G. I.	⅝	1
St. P. & Duluth	22	..
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Sil. buff. certfs.	65⅜	65⅝
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Third Avenue	160	162
U. P., D. & G.	2½	2¾
U. S. Express	40	45
U. S. Cord. gtd.	24½	25½
U. S. Rubber pf.	81	81½
Wells-F. Express	97	100
West. Union Beef	5½	7
W. & L. E. pf.	30½	33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
20	Am. Tobacco	75	75	75	75
19,770	Am. Sug. Ref.	115⅝	117½	115⅝	117½
430	A., T. & S. F.	14	14¾	14	14¾
3,420	Chicago Gas	71⅝	74	71½	74
1,890	C., R. I. & P.	68	69⅝	68	69⅝
6,580	C., B. & Q.	77⅞	78⅝	77½	78⅝
14,540	C., M. & St. P.	73¾	74¾	73⅝	74¾
10	Cent. of N. J.	102½	102½	102½	102½
140	Gen. Electric	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅝
1,760	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	50	48¾	50
770	Manhattan	93⅝	95⅜	93⅝	95⅜
380	Mo. Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
50	Nor. Pac. pf.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	15½	15½	15½	15½
50	N. Y. L. E. & W.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
14,540	P. & R., all in. pd.	28	29⅜	27⅞	29⅜
60	Southern Ry.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
120	Tenn. C. & I.	27½	28	27½	28
20	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
170	Union Pacific	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	9¼
100	U. S. Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
330	West. Union	86	86¾	86	86¾
66,210					

Bonds.

$15,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	41½	41½	41½
4,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2,000	C., Cay. N. P. 1st.	42¾	42¾	42¾
3,000	Or. Imp. 5s.	20½	20½	20½
2,000	South. Ry. 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
$30,000				

Mining Stocks.

200	Anaconda	1.15	1.15	1.15
200	Brunswick	.17	.17	.17
400	C. & C. Creek	.07	.07	.07
100	Golden Fleece	.95	.95	.95
500	Pharmacist	.15	.15	.15
50	Victor	6.75	6.75	6.75
300	Yellow Jacket	.43	.43	.43
1,750				

Wheat.

1,602,000	May option	84⅛	84⅝	83⅜	83½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 1st day of December, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$117,857,274
Gold bullion	51,969,826
Total	$169,527,101
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,016,749
Balance	$131,510,352
Standard silver dollars	$372,061,406
Silver bullion	771,568
Total	$373,432,969
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,812,121
Balance	17,120,848
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,310,890
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	111,368,390
Total	$121,677,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	121,677,280
United States notes	71,975,533
Net outstanding currency certificates	38,470,000
Balance	33,505,533
Treasury notes of 1890	$41,529,379
National bank notes	13,068,470
Fractional silver coin	14,570,200
Fractional currency	980
Minor coin	1,130,895
Deposits in National banks	15,832,804
Bonds and interest paid	173,101
Total	$86,300,922
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,625,061
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,129,919
Disbursing officers' balances	25,748,868
Post Office Department account	2,256,472
Miscellaneous items	2,320,737
Total	$43,080,558
Balance	43,220,364
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$225,857,098

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$545,722	$545,722	$57,587,992
Internal revenue	215,344	215,344	64,738,088
Miscellaneous	70,444	70,444	10,155,521
Total	$831,511	$831,511	$132,482,001

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$47,000	$47,000	$49,065,754
War	162,069	162,000	23,776,469
Navy			14,946,836
Indians			5,209,012
Pensions	1,321,000	1,321,000	61,828,773
Interest			18,900,488
Total	$1,530,000	$1,530,000	$173,127,335
Excess of expenditures over receipts	698,488	698,488	40,645,334

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	Deposits under Act July 14, 1890	This Day. Notes.	This Month. Notes.	This Fiscal Year. Notes.
				(Since 1890.)
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890		65,410	65,410	3,128,868
		REDEMPTION OF NOTES.		
		United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date		$470,804,935	$86,369,298	$556,674,233
This fiscal yr.		45,015,964	6,830,038	51,846,952
This month		27,782	5,650	33,432
This day		27,782	5,650	33,432

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $215,344; from customs, $545,522, and miscellaneous, $255,122.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $391,412.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Belcher	.40	.41
Best & Belcher	.75	.82
Bodie Consolidated	.55	.57
Bulwer	.40	.41
Challar	1.85	2.20
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.65
Crown Point	.27	.32
Gould & Curry	.58	.60
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.12
Mexican	.33	.37
Mono	.17	.15
Ophir	1.20	1.75
Potosi	.87	1.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Builder Amund Johnsen, to an investor, at $165,000, the new seven-story and basement business structure 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, 280 feet west of Broadway, 42.4 by 95.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Morris K. Jesup, to William Hall's Sons, twenty-seven lots, fifteen on the south side of West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and twelve on the north side of West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, at about $215,000.

The Mills estate has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Praeger the five-story double tenement 73 Division Street, 25 by 60, and a four-story building in the rear of the above, and also the three-story brick building 95 Canal Street, 25 by 100, leasehold.

Messrs. Wagner & Wallace have sold to F. H. Stoddard the four-story brick and brownstone private dwelling 16 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18 by 100, and a similar dwelling, 22 West Sixty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.

The store and basement of the building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Grand Street have been leased for ten years at $15,000 per year.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, 52 and 54 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, two five-story brick flats, each 25 by 100.11, to the plaintiffs, William H. Macy, Jr., and others, for $23,000 each; also, under foreclosure, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet southeast of Leggett Avenue, two parcels, 100 by 25 by 136 by 150, to Tiffany Street, by 107 by 131 by 134 by 100, to the plaintiff, Arthur C. Searles, executor, for $5,600.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, under foreclosure, 205 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story brick tenement, 28 by 100.8½, to Don A. Gaylord, for $24,692.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, 94 Henry Street, leasehold, five and six story front and rear tenements, 25.4 by 100, to the plaintiff, for $12,000.

Philip A. Smyth sold, executrix's sale, 217 East Fortieth Street, the four-story brick stable, 25 by 98.9, to S. Kempner, for $11,850.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 411 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 175.3 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 92.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,270.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 53 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 92, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,839.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 46 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 129 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 306 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.4¼ feet north of Thirty-first Street, 24.8¼ by 100, five-story stone-front store and office building. Due on judgment, $15,698.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 319 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-and-a-half-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 61 Mangin Street, west side, 200 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, one-story brick stable, in rear; also Academy and Cooper Streets, northeast corner, eight lots, each 25 by 100, one two-story and basement frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 1,989 Seventh Avenue, east side, 80.11 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 98, five-story stone-front flat; also 602 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, 16.8 by 131, two-story and basement brick dwelling; also West Park on Hudson, 101.64 acres, with three-story and basement brick and stone house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 54 and 56 Henry Street, for two six-story brick stores and flats, by David Kidansky and Harris Fine of 309 Henry Street, and Frederick Gnuss of 813 Park Avenue, owners; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and east side of Lexington Avenue, 40.8 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, for four five-story brick stores and flats, by James Noble of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Grant Avenue, owner; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Eliza N. Gray of 1,223 Simpson Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame stable and storage house, by the Seabord Scrap Iron and Metal Company of 170 Lincoln Avenue, owners; cost, $500.

No. 705 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by William S. Smith of Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 547 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Patrick Flannery, owner; cost, $200.

No. 380 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a five-story and basement brick clubhouse, by Mrs. Charlotte A. Drayton, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 142 East Seventy-sixth Street, corner of Lexington Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and flat, by John L. Jordan of 303 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 35 and 37 Vesey Street, also 64 Church Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory by De Lancey A. Kane of 7 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

No. 134 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by Catherine Jones of 857 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $100.

No. 415 Broadway, from Canal to Lispenard Street, alterations to a six-story brick and stone office building, by the Manhattan Hotel Company of 2 Wall Street, owners; cost, $20,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

79TH ST, n s, 431 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Florence A. wife of George E. Foster, to George H. Stratton..... $1
107TH AV, 600; John McKelvey and wife to Elizabeth Feuerbach..... 38,000
50TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Hugh Getty and wife to Charles Schoolhouse..... 1
75TH ST, 136 West; Sarah Taylor to Emanuel J. Lemon..... 1,000
91ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x66.6, to old lane, x25.1x65.2; Perez M. Stewart and H. Ives Smith and wives to Elfriede E. Brewer..... 35,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 51.2x100; also Amsterdam Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 79th St, 50.10x100; Robert Wallace and Peter Wagner and wives to William C. G. Wilson, exchange of property..... 1
44TH ST, n s, 440 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.4; Patrick Kennedy and wife to William H. Callahan..... 12,000
47TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 50x70; Joseph I. Berry, referee, to Siebrand Niewenhous..... 8,675
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Gerety and wife to Siebrand Niewenhuis..... 1
132D ST, s s, 268.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x99.11; Gibson Putzel, referee, to Thomas Dwyer..... 27,000
PARK AV, 1,247; Francis J. Schnugg to Martin Arnemann..... 10
105TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100; Henry Goodman and others to Hugh Getty..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner St. Ann's Av, —x82.9x irregular; Theodore G. Thomas and wife to Honora McDonald 35,000
TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 290 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Anna M. B. Scott to Patrick J. Owen..... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 366.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard; 25x127.4x25x127.2; Benjamin F. Gerding, as executor, to Sarah E. J. Squires..... 1,750
HOME ST, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, 25x50x27.4x64; Thomas L. Gillingham and wife to John De Hart..... 1
WAVERLY ST, s s, 50 w of Madison Av, 22x133; Jarvis B. Smith to Corinne W. Gerry..... 1,000
ATLANTIC ST, s s, adjoining lot formerly of Widow Hitchcock, now of Patrick Price, 37x89x37x86, and Mechanic St, n s, at stake adjoining lot of William F. Wright, 37.6x81x37.6x86; Mary A. Auerhorff to John P. Foland and another..... 4,500
THIS DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of Holt Place,

Flint's Fine Furniture

A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select before assortment is depleted.

50x110.9x60x89.8; John H. Eden and wife to Daniel Sullivan..... 800
113TH ST, n s, 324 ft w of 5th Av, 16x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, executors, &c., to Holcomb Jones..... 10,400
JAMES ST, 86; Anna Levin to Virginio Bianchi..... 26,750
MADISON ST, n s, between Rutgers and Pike Sts, Lot 23, on subdivision of twenty-two lots of Henry Rutgers's property, 23.10x100; John Delahunty, referee, to Robert J. Lee..... 1,200
ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Charles Donohue, referee, to Nathan Hutkoff..... 1,000
WASHINGTON, ST, 507 and 509; Jefferson M. Levy to Joseph Naylor..... 20,000
SAME PROPERTY; L. Napoleon Levy and others to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1
9TH AV, east side, 75.3 ft n of 43d St, 25.1x100; Gottlob Sommer and others to Frederick W. Mante..... 1
7TH AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 50x100, Isidor S. Korn and others to George E. Hoe..... 90,000
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 78th St, 20x104.8x20x105.5; Alfred J. O'Keefe and wife to Fabian Sachs..... 1
46TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary McWalters to Anton Meyers..... 1
11TH ST, 534 and 536 East; Edwin Epstein to David Epstein and another..... 1
12TH ST, 726 and 728 East, and 19 Dry Dock St; the Lee Brothers' Furniture Company, a corporation, to Albert M. Baumann..... 1
14TH ST, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 250x103.3; Henry M. Bendheim to Louis Stern..... 19,000
33D ST, 54 West; George H. Chatillon and wife to Isaac Stiebel..... 24,200
33D ST, 253 West; Edwin Epstein to David Epstein and another..... 1
25TH ST, s s, 196.6 ft e of 6th Av, 53.8x98.9; Emilia W. Chapin to Charles E. Johnson..... 100
53D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Henry Weyan and wife to John Schappert..... 2,150
93D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Albert Matzner and wife..... 2,150
DE MILT AV, or St, Lots 100 and 101, map of Penfield property, 100x100; Thomas D. Penfield and others, executors, &c., to Thomas D. Penfield..... 4,500
LOT 222, map of Van Nest Park; Albert Naumann and wife to Patrick J. Dwyer. 1
BRIGGS AV, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100; John Kicherer, Jr., to Theresa Kicherer..... 1
LOT 74, map of Bronxwood Park amended; Charles D. Steirmer to Lily L. Shirmer... 1
LOTS 30 to 32, block B, map of Lester Park; Frank McGarry and wife to Maggie E. Donovan..... 2,400
GREEN LANE, or Av, w s, 212.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Anna E. Lyon to Robert Ghames..... 1,000
87TH ST, 33 West; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Sarah E. Bruce..... 37,500
MADISON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 60x87.9; William C. G. Wilson to Peter Wagner and another..... 1
41ST ST, n s, 204.1 ft w of 1st Av, 29.4x98.9; Israel H. Davis and wife to Louis H. Rullman and wife..... 32,000
95TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 18x100.8; Jacob Simmons and wife to David S. Cahn..... 1
51ST ST, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to David Gutman..... 10
88TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; James L. Valentine to Edward C. Kelly..... 5,000
1ST AV, e s, 27.2 ft n of 83d St, 25x84; Charles Weisberger and others to Jette Selig..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 49 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Henry L. Wright to Alexander Thern and wife..... 13,500
98TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Solomon Fenler and wife to Lily R. Stern and another..... 1
118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Lily R. Stern to Solomon Feiner..... 1
118TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Caroline Stern to Solomon Feiner..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 71.11 ft n of 116th St, 29x75; Alexander Burgheimer and wife to Catherine E. Kelp..... 19,500
112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Philip Bohnet to Erskine W. Eaton..... 35,000
PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 116th St, 25.5x90; William I. Dengler and wife to Julius C. Hoffmann..... 1
PARK AV, n w corner of 107th St, 100.11x17; Esther Kinzler to Israel N. Goldsmaan..... 14,750
133D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Daniel W. Patterson, referee, to Louis Stern..... 20,000
98TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 400x100.11; Mary J. Rudden to Julian Botts..... 1
105TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.11, also e s of West End Av, 60.9 ft s of 105th St, 20x90; The Horgan & Slattery Co. to Martha W. Horan and another..... 100
SAME PROPERTY; Fannie C. Slattery and another to James J. Coogan..... 100
30TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 75x24.11; Jette Selig to Charles Weisberger..... 1
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Ida E. Moore and another to Max Bernhard..... 17,000
116TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Daniel A. McKinney to The Pepperell Company..... 1
103D ST, s s, 163.6 ft e of Manhattan Av, 38x100.11; Clara Werner to Samuel Galle. 48,000
145TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; William E. Stillings, referee, to George F. Farrell..... 16,875
161ST St., s w corner of Brook Av, —x56.3; Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company to Dennis Coogan..... 5
165TH ST, n s, 19.11 ft w of Forest Av, 38.4x88; George Tremberger and wife to Garrsen J. Hertzel..... 16,000
FOREST AV, w s, 170 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Anna M. Cloughen..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GOODSPEED, Albina E., to Samuel Proskey; 182 and 184 Cherry St, 3 years..... $1,800
MILLS, James P., to John P. Skinner; Hotel Minot, 8th Av and 128th St, 9 8-12 years, $5,400 to..... 10,000
MURPHY, Charles F., to The Ferry Club; 345 2d Av, 5 years..... 300
TRIPLER, F. R., Co., to Spetenka & Thern; 527 Broadway, 3 years..... 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLETON, Laura V., and husband to Robert McGill; 214 West 102d St, 2 years. $1,500
BERNHARD, Max, to Ida E. Moore; 212 West 112th St, 5½ months..... 595
BAYLIS, Nathalie E., to Anna Woerishoffer; e s of 5th Av, 25.8 ft s of 78th St, 3 years..... 40,000
SAME to same; e s of 5th Av, 51.2 ft s of 78th St, 3 years..... 40,000
BLOCK, Celia L. and Louis, to Mary F. Hoe, executrix, and William J. and Alfred G. Hoe, executors, &c.; s s of 95th St, 236 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 10,500
BREWER, Elfriede C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 91st St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 18,000
BROWER, Charles De H., and wife to The Women's Bank for Savings of City of New York; s s of 91st St, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years..... 8,500
BINSSE, Augustus V., to Union Dime Savings Institution; s e corner of Leonard and 13th Sts, 1 year..... 13,000
COOGAN, Dennis, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; 161st St, s w corner of Brook Av, demand..... 2,500
SAME to same; same property, demand.. 3,000
CALLAHAN, William H., to Patrick Kennedy; n s of 44th St, 440 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
CAHILL, Thomas, and wife to Philip Geissendorfer; Lot 17 of map of Wardsville, 3 years..... 200
DOERNBERG, Jennie, to Henry C. Meyer; s s of 163d St, 25 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 years..... 2,300
DARROW, Emeline J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 308 West 91st St, 3 years..... 15,000
DONOVAN, Maggie E., to Frank McGarry; Lots 30, 31, and 32, Block B, map of Lester Park, 3 years..... 400
FEINER, Solomon, to Lilly R. Stern; s s of 118th St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, installments..... 1,250
SAME to Caroline Stern; s s of 118th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, installments..... 1,250
FARRELL, George F., to Samuel McMillan; s s of 145th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 13,000
GOLDBERGER, Max, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 53d St, 200 w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000
GOLDSMAN, Israel N., to Esther Einzler; n w corner of Park Av and 107th St, 2 years..... 2,500
GRADY, Maurice, to Thomas Regan; n w corner of 46th St and 3d Av, (lease,) 3 years..... 8,000
GAFFNEY, James C. and Mary, to Anna Steps; w s of Fox St, 82.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 1,200
HELMKE, Henry B., to Julius Weill; 138th St, s w corner of 8th Av, 1 year... 10,000
HOE, George E., to Isidor S. Korn and another; e s of 11th Av, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 1 year..... 45,000
HILLER, Charles, and wife to James I. Corsa; Lot 277, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 9 months..... 400
HAVENS, Martha C., to Isaac N. Mills; s e corner of White Plains Av and 9th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 4,500
IRIS, Mary A., to Frank D. White; e s of 8th Av, 50 ft n of 131st St, 2 years..... 1,000
JONES, Holcomb, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 West 113th St, installments..... 1,400
KELLY, Edward C., and wife to Thomas Carroll; n s of 88th St, 167 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,500
KAUFFELD, Johann G. F., to the East River Savings Institution; 141 East 110th St, 1 year..... 10,000
KEIN, Caroline E., to John A. Jones; w s of 1st Av, 71.11 ft n of 116th St, 3 years..... 14,000
KICHERER, John, Jr., and wife to William Beaman; s s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 6,000
LEMON, Emanuel J., to Sarah Taylor; 136 West 75th St, 3 years..... 31,000
LENIHAN, James, to Fannie Meyer; 137 and 139 Canal St, 5 years..... 2,000
LEE, Robert J., and wife to Solomon Bachrach; 183 Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500
McDONALD, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Avenue A, 75 ft n of 87th St, 1 year..... 9,000
MATZNER, Albert, to John McLaughlin; n s of 93d St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 13,000
SAME to same; same property, 6 months. 3,000
MAUPE, Frederick W. and Margaretha, to William C. Lutkins, trustee, &c., of A. M. Cameron; e s of 9th Av, 75.8 ft n of 42d St, 5 years..... 15,000
McDONALD, Honora, to Theodore G. Thomas; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 32,000
O'BRIEN, Annie T., and others, heirs of Thomas Maher, to Rose C. Newman; s s of 31st St, 316 West, 3 years..... 8,000
POMEROY, Eugene H., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 53d St, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 1 1-12 years..... 15,000
PETERS, William H., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 149 West 66th St, 3 years..... 24,000
PURRINGTON, George F., to Richard Cummings; n s of 137th St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,700
PIFCIONOZKI, Anton, to Anton Klunder; s s of 13th Av, 305 ft e of 6th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 600
PENFIELD, Thomas D., to Archibald M. Campbell; e corner of De Milt Av, or 3d St, and 2d St, Wakefield..... 2,100
REICHERT, Anthony, and wife to Henry Parish and others, trustees of the Royal Insurance Company; n s of 63d St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years (two mortgages)..... 34,000
ROSLING, Clarinda P., to executors of Charles Park; n s of 2d Av, Lot 652, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 3,000
STRATTON, George H., to Florence A. Foster; n s of 79th St, 431 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 8,000
SCHIEFFELIN, Catharine T., to Mary J. Walker; n s of 76th St, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000
SOMMER, Max, and wife to Gregorio Di Lorenzo; s s of 115th St, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 3,400
SCHOOLHOUSE, Charles, to Leo and Henry Goodman; 538 West 50th St, 1 month. 8
STIEBEL, Isaac, to George H. Chateion; 54 West 3d St, 1 year..... 18,000
SCHUTT, John H., and wife to Martin Semken; n s of 18th St, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 3,500
SAWARD, George A., to William H. Busey; 230 and 232 East 29th St, (demand)..... 4,000
SCHULTZ, Nicholas, and wife to Sarah King; n s of 8th St, 224 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 8,000
SPAULDING, Thomas H., and wife, to Henry A. Spaulding; Lots 1, 2, and 12, map of The Park, Riverdale, 24th Ward, (one-half part,) 1 year..... 20,000
SAME to James M. Gifford; same property, (one-half part,) 1 year..... 10,000
THE GERMAN DUTCH REFORMED Church, to Village of Melrose; e s of Elton Av, part of larger lot, 728, map of Melrose South, 75x100, 1 year..... 8,000
WHITFIELD, Charles H., and wife to Mamie B. M. Lawrence; n s of 122d St, 195 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 2,000
WAGNER, Peter, and another to William C. G. Wilson; w s of Madison Av, 40 ft s of 90th St, 1 year..... 4,500
SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 60 ft s of 90th St, 1 year..... 4,500
SAME to same; w s of Madison Av, 80 ft s of 90th St, 1 year..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AKIN, Sarah, to Corn Exchange Bank, three assignments..... $20,000
BOGART, Helen D., administratrix, to Helen D. Fogart..... 1
BOGART, Edward S., to H. Evelina Bogart and another..... 1
BAKER, John O., to Alfred M. Hoyt.... 13,650
CRANE, William N., to Frederick A. Snow..... 1
DEVOE, Frederick W., and another, executors, to Frederick W. Devoe, as trustee..... 12,000
FANNING, Thomas, to James McClenahan..... 1
HILL, George F., to William G. Walter and another..... 500
JACOBS, Solomon R., to Leonard Lewisohn..... 4,000
LYONS, Alfred, to Henrietta H. Solomon, executrix..... 1
SAME to Edmund Hendricks..... 1
McCLENAHAN, James, and others, to Yellow Pine Company..... 2,827
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to K. R. Jackson..... 5,012
McCONNELL, Jennie, executrix, to Benton McConnell..... 1
NUFFER, John, to Joanna Wixson..... 1,000
PATTEN, Thomas G., and another, individually and as executors, to Irving Savings Institution..... 33,481
SMITH, Jarvis B., to Theresa A. Davis.. 1
SANDS, Benjamin A., and another, executors, to New York Security and Trust Company..... 20,000
STOLZ, George, to John F. Steeves..... 3,000
SPERONI, John L., to David Webster... 1
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of City of New York..... 30,000
TODD, Judson W., to William N. Crane.. 1
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edgar Maclaury, guardian 6,000

Lis Pendens.

VANDAM ST, 65, n s, 150.1 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100.5x25.3x100.4; the Bowery Savings Bank against Ann E. Cooper, as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ROUTE of the Jerome Park and Harlem Railroad and the Jerome Park and Harlem River Route, all real estate properties, privileges, rights, franchises, &c., excepting release by Foote to the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company; Thomas M. Foote, as trustee, against the Jerome Park Railway Company and others, (foreclosure of a mortgage or deed of trust.)
81ST ST, n s, 387 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Susan E. Hoyt against Helen A. French and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PELL ST, n s, 223.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10x91x 25x8.4x48x75; Robert Kerr against John G. Ritter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

116TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Gentles & Bradley against Smith & Gaylor, contractors; Robert Lloyd, owner..... $285
137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor. 171
116TH ST, 137 East; Alfred Beinhauer against Elizabeth S. Lloyd, owner; Smith & Gallagher, contractors..... 1,736
111TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, —x—; Gustavo Tagliolotela against Davies & Co., owners; Archibald Parrict, contractor. 30
116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e corner of Lexington Av, 24x100.11; Esther Goldman against Robert S. Lloyd, owner; Smith & Gallagher, contractors..... 1,017
COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 200 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; William Faust against James Carr, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor..... 95
137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100; Mongall & Reutter Company against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 838
BROADWAY, 1,163 and 1,165, w s, 25 ft n of 27th St, 50x100; August Blusch against Charles T. Jones, owner; E. Hingston, contractor..... 25
91ST ST, 253 West; Richard N. Spiers against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor..... 50
18TH ST, n s, 165.4 ft w of White Plains Av, 90.2x114; John Hare against Emmanuel Burlando, owner and contractor. 34
145TH ST, 511 to 515 West; George F. Moore against Grace Osborne and George W. Morris, owners and contractors..... 55
WOODYCREST Av, e s, 200 ft n of 164th St, 54.6x100; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against Schuyler Anderson, owner; Charles E. Reid, contractor. 40
BROOME ST, 508; Thomas E. Tripler against George S. Sentell and George H. Anderson, owners; James McKibbon, contractor..... 168
6TH AV, e s, whole front from 18th to 19th St, 184x460; Emil Thiele against the Siegel-Cooper Company, owner; the Probst Construction Corporation, contractors..... 180

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

176TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Anthony Av and 410 ft e of Morris Av, 20x100; on Frank Goldman by J. M. Blauvelt to G. W. Martin..... 475
97TH ST, s e corner of West End Av, 100 x40; on the Louis Weber Building Company by Joseph Buellesbach, East Side Iron Works, to Maxwell & Dempsey..... 350
WEST FARMS ROAD, s e corner of Union Road, 2,000 ft to Washington St x1,000x—o Union Road x2,700, 73 acres at Van Nest; on New York Catholic Protectory by Ducker Portable House Company to C. B. Richards & Co..... 6,200

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 602—The Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company et al. vs. the United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 321—The United States vs. the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company et al.

No. 322—The United States vs. the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company et al.—Argument continued for the railroad company, and concluded for the Government.

No. 275—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad Company vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed, without costs, per stipulation.

No. 319—The United States vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company et al.—Argument commenced for the railroad company.

The call to-day will be Nos. 319, 361, 314, 415, 87, 67, 284.

Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 39—Fuller & Johnson Company vs. Bender. 40—Fuller & Johnson Company vs. Nagley. 44—United States vs. Ducas & Co. 97—Pennington vs. Smith. 7—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 8—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 11—Rosseau vs. Peck. 17—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 32—United States vs. Ferguson. 33—Flagler vs. Kidd.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

180—Ramsay vs. Barge Pohatcong. 131—United States vs. Tug F. U. Brown. 26—Beverwyck Tow Company vs. Scott. 182—Standard Oil Company vs. Canal Boat J. McCullom. 183—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Tug C. E. Evarts. 154—Meyers vs. Tug Vigilant. 8—Belloni vs. Owners Steamship Esta. 98—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 158—Schultze vs. Barge Progress. 155—McWilliams vs. Tug Nottingham. 195—Petter vs. Tug Robert Lockhart. 186—McBride vs. Allen. 187—Collins vs. Steamship New York. 188—Inman vs. Iron Steamboat Company. 189—Same vs. Steamboat Perseus.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Antonio Sciolina vs. Erie Preserving Company; Jacob E. Stever vs. New York Central Railroad; Otto Nlendorff vs. Manhattan Railway Company —Motions for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

People ex rel. Commissioners of Public Charities, vs. William Cullen, appellant—Motion to dismiss granted without costs.

Bath Gaslight Company vs. John Claffy, appellant; Eliza A. Martin vs. Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company, appellant; John Poth vs. New York City authorities, appellants; Marie T. Upington vs. Archbishop Corrigan and others, appellants; in re application of the American Fine Arts Society for peremptory mandamus to New York Tax Commissioners; Jane H. Cork vs. William H. Jones and others, appellants; Liugia Sciolina vs. Erie Preserving Company, appellant; Bridget McCruden vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant; Thomas J. Reynolds, appellant, vs. Ranson H. Miller; Gilbert Newton vs. Central Vermont Railroad Company, appellant; Abner Roulston vs. Arthur Roulston and others, appellants; Peter J. West vs. Peter Buttner, appellant; Thomas Fanning vs. New York Central Railroad Company, appellant; John S. Tholen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company; Mary Talbot, appellant, vs. S. V. Cruger and others; J. L. Cliff vs. Mary E. Moses and another, appellants; C. S. Tillinghast, as County Treasurer, vs. J. H. Merrill and others, appellants; J. A. Mills vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; E. Kitchell vs. Brooklyn Height Railroad Company, appellant; Emily Talbot, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company and New York Central Railroad Company; The Port Jervis Water Works Company vs. the village of Port Jervis, appellant; Lorenz Leich, appellant, vs. William F. Cochrane; K. Koster vs. Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company, appellant; A. H. Small vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant; John J. Goodrich vs. John Gillies, appellant—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. F. Henry, appellant, vs. Norman M. Allen; Annie Mitchell vs. Rochester City Railway, appellant; Ann Whalen vs. Citizens' Gaslight Company, appellant—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Emory M. Van Tassel, appellant, vs. Greenwich Insurance Company—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. J. E. Eckerson and others, appellants, vs. Board of Trustees of Villages of Haverstraw—Judgment reversed, and the proceedings set aside, with costs.

People ex rel. Washington Mills Company vs. State Controller Roberts, appellant; In re appraisal of estate of George Kemp, deceased; People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company of New York vs. D. E. Anthony, appellant; People ex rel. Railway Advertising Company vs. State Controller Roberts, appellant; H. P. Koepke vs. Lucy A. Bradley et al.—Order affirmed, on opinion below, with costs.

People ex rel. George Edwards vs. Abraham Tappan et al., Park Commissioners.—Order affirmed, without costs.

George Bliss et al. vs. Charles B. Fosdick et al., respondants, and St. John's Guild, appellant. —Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered on stipulation, with costs, on opinion below.

Sophia Quigley vs. City of Rochester, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the defendant, with costs, on opinion of trial Judge.

George N. Manchester et al., appellants, vs. Guardian Assurance Company.—Judgment of Central and Trial Terms reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Julia Jacobs and another, appellants, vs. Howard Insurance Company of New York.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George P. Rowell et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. Janvrin.—Judgment dismissing the complaint without requiring the defendant to give any proof reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Same vs. E. W. Lambert; same vs. Tuck; same vs. Winston.—These three cases decided upon and same as case preceding.

In case arguments in the Fayerweather will contest are finished to-day, Nos. 1190 and 1198 will be argued. Accordingly these two cases have been placed on the calendar. It is not thought that the consideration of the Fayerweather will case will be finished to-day.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Court. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People vs. Killeen. 2—Guiterman vs. Cooper. 3—Hastings vs. Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company. 4—Matson vs. Clark. 5—McBurney vs. Smith. 6—Fountain vs. Ketchum. 7—Haberman vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 8—Warren vs. McNeely. 9—Douglas vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 11—O'Brien vs. Kalricher. 12—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 13—Matter of Longwood Avenue. 14—Matter of O'Connell. 15—People, &c., vs. Mayer. 16—Auguer vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Bude vs. Schierenbeck. 18—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Works. 19—Field vs. Meinhard. 20—Seiferling vs. Betsch. 21—Getman vs. Kempf. 22—Ernst vs. Mahler. 23—Munroe vs. Birdseye. 24—Doellinger vs. New York News Publishing Company. 25—People, &c., vs. Martin. 26—Sutro vs. Boehm. 27—People, &c., vs. New York Hungarian Singing Society. 28—Freudenthal vs. New York News Publishing Company. 29—Allen vs. Lichtenstadter. 30—Hazard vs. Fischer. 31—Bloom vs. Bischoff. 32—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 33—Monroe vs. Green. 34—Werner vs. New York Elevated Railroad. 35—Curley vs. Rose. 36—Sutro vs. Bohm. 37—Pfe vs. Hotel Vendome Company. 38—A. M. Byers Company vs. Hammerstein. 39—People ex rel. Martin vs. Fitch. 40—Cheever vs. Pittsburg, Susquehanna and Lake Erie Railroad Company. 41—Quinlin vs. Palmeter. 42—Matter of Naegle Avenue. 43—Field vs. Mellhado. 44—Robinson vs. Morgan. 45—People vs. Conroy. 46—Keeler vs. Brett. 47—Barth vs. Hunigs